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THE WEATHER—PARIS: Friday, stormy. Temps. 28-27 (68-81). LONDON: Friday, rain. Temps. 16-22 (61-72). CHANNEL: Tonight, ROME: Friday, cloudy. Temps. 17-31 (63-88). FRANKFURT: Friday, cloudy. Temps. 14-26 (57-79). NEW YORK: Friday, fair. Temps. 22-29 (72-84).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 18

Algeria	4.00 Din.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Iran	125 Rials	Norway	4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Israel	I.£60.00	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Italy	400 Lire	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 1.10	Jordan	325 Fils	Qatar	5.50 Riels
Cyprus	350 Mills	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Riels
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Kuwait	400 Fils	Spain	60 Pes.
Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	03.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	0.375 Din
France	3.50 F.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 65.00
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Greece	35 Drs.	Netherlands	1.90 Fior.	Yugoslavia	33 D.

Carter Reported Ready to Propose New U.S. Bomber

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (WP) — President Carter will commit himself to developing a new strategic bomber, perhaps as early as Thursday night when he accepts renomination at the Democratic National Convention in New York, government sources said yesterday.

Such a commitment would steal a march on Republican standard-bearer Ronald Reagan and his adherents, who have lambasted Mr. Carter for canceling the B-1 bomber program in 1977.

Breakthroughs in technology, sources said, will enable Mr. Carter to argue that his cancellation was a good move because the contemplated new bomber could foil Soviet defenses that are becoming lethal enough to down a B-1.

One key breakthrough is a top-secret way to make a long-range bomber virtually invisible to radar, which is used to detect invading aircraft and aim guns and missiles at them.

Some Air Force enthusiasts have nicknamed the new bomber Stealth because of its ghost-like qualities. Specialists explain that Stealth presents a small, virtually undetectable "cross-section" to radar beams searching for it. They call it the High Technology Aircraft.

Presidential aides have drafted remarks about the new bomber for Mr. Carter to deliver to the convention, but the president could decide to hold off. One factor may be how he reads the mood of the convention, sources said.

"You're going to hear about these new bomber breakthroughs sooner or later in this campaign," one knowledgeable official said in discussing the administration's plan for combatting Mr. Reagan's claim that President Carter has weakened the nation's defenses.

Although the Air Force is secretive about the breakthroughs in foiling enemy radar, Lt. Gen. Kelly Burke, Air Force research chief, has said publicly that "high on our list of hardware explorations" in looking for a new bomber "is radar-absorbing material to reduce radar cross-sections, which would improve survivability against both surface-to-air missiles and look-down, shoot-down" interceptor planes.

Long-Term Project

William Perry, Pentagon research chief, contends that Soviet strides in developing airborne radar that can look down and spot invading, low-level bombers would doom the B-1, which some members of Congress are still championing.

Mr. Perry also opposes the Strategic Air Command's proposal to "stretch" the F-111 fighter into a long-range bomber for the 1980s and 1990s. He would rather rely on new technology to stay ahead of Soviet defenses.

Mr. Carter is thus in position to contend that Pentagon experts agree that it was wise to wait for a better bomber than the B-1. He does not have to commit himself to putting a bomber into production, since that decision is years away.

Besides combatting Mr. Reagan, Mr. Carter's commitment to a new bomber would get him off the hook with Congress. The House and Senate, in compromising on a weapons money bill this year, directed the administration to choose some kind of bomber by next March 15.

For fear the Pentagon would balk at putting a new bomber in production, as it has for two decades now with the B-70 and then the B-1, Congress said it wanted whatever bomber was chosen to be in service by 1987.

Although this sounds like plenty of time to design and produce a new bomber, it actually is not. It takes about 10 years to advance a

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

United Press International

President Carter watched yesterday's Democratic national convention proceedings from his New York hotel room and flashed his well-known smile when votes from the Texas delegation clinched his party's 1980 presidential nomination for him.

After the Deluge, Kennedy Seems Stronger Than Ever

By Haynes Johnson

NEWS ANALYSIS

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (WP) — The bartender at Sardi's, a soft-spoken fellow with a faint accent, got home to New Jersey just in time to watch. He was impressed, but puzzled. "I was asking myself, 'Where the hell have you been for the last six months?' "

For Sen. Edward Kennedy, the answer — and part of the problem — is it seems that he's always been there.

In 1968, in the anger and division of Chicago, the nomination was his for the taking. In 1972, in the raucous atmosphere of Miami as the clock struck 3 in the morning, his oratory swept the convention floor and diminished the luster of the party's new nominee, George McGovern. In 1976, in the wake of Watergate and the disintegration of the Republicans, the standard again was his to seize. In 1980, in the failure of the supposedly weakest president in memory, Jimmy Carter, his decision finally to run meant the presidential race was over before it began.

And now, in the wreckage of his own candidacy, it is being said all over New York that in 1984, at the relatively young age of 52, Teddy Kennedy will be the man to beat.

With one more speech and one more moment on the stage, Sen. Kennedy has redeemed his failures and resurrected his presidential hopes. Thus, at least, today's wisdom. The wisdom, of course, from us far-seeing pundits has been invariably wrong about Sen. Kennedy in the past and quite possibly will be in the future. But soothsaying aside, that doesn't negate the significance of what Sen. Kennedy's performance here means to his own future and that of his party's, both in the short and long term.

What Sen. Kennedy did Tuesday night in Madison Square Garden was deliver the best possible speech for Jimmy Carter, for the Democratic Party, and for himself. Whether it was the best speech of his career, as some were saying in the glow of yesterday's aftermath, is meaningless; his words 12 years before in St. Patrick's Cathedral here before his brother Bobby's casket certainly had more emotional impact and eloquence.

But he gave a great *political* speech Tuesday night. It did more than transform a dispirited, sullen Democratic convention thick with the smell of discord and defeat. It is certain to carry weight in the presi-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

Carter Is Renominated

Kennedy Makes a Call for Party Unity And Promises to Work for Re-Election

By Jack Nelson

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (LAT) — The Democratic Party, struggling to hold itself together, renominated President Carter this morning, and Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts immediately pledged to work for Mr. Carter's re-election.

"I congratulate President Carter on his renomination," Sen. Kennedy said in a brief statement that was read to jubilant delegates by House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., the convention chairman and an old friend of Sen. Kennedy's.

"I will support and work for the re-election of President Carter," Sen. Kennedy said. "It is imperative that we defeat Ronald Reagan in 1980. I urge all Democrats to join in that effort."

The moment of Mr. Carter's nomination brought the now-traditional avalanche of baloons and stirring music, but the hoopla could not conceal the dissent that still embroiled the delegates here.

Although Sen. Kennedy officially released his delegates, virtually all of them — as well as some of the uncommitted delegates — voted for the senator anyway, making the final vote 2,129 for Mr. Carter and 1,146.5 for the senator.

The strength of delegate sentiment for Sen. Kennedy's views was evident also in their adoption of a compromise platform heavy with the imprint of Sen. Kennedy's liberalism.

Mr. Carter, after making concessions to Sen. Kennedy on the party's rules and platform, preceded his renomination with an imposing display of political power that crushed an effort to repudiate the president on the MX missile.

The issue was considered important for Mr. Carter because of his decision to deploy the mobile missile as a key element in his program for strengthening U.S. strategic forces.

But a decisive victory by Mr. Carter on the MX plank was also seen as a way of reasserting control over a convention that had been swept by rebellion even before Sen. Kennedy's electrifying speech Tuesday night.

To assure success, top White House officials and virtually the entire Cabinet fanned out across the convention floor at Madison Square Garden to lobby for the MX proposal. And the president sent copies of a handwritten note to all delegates. "It is crucial that our strategic nuclear forces not be vulnerable to a preemptive Soviet attack," Mr. Carter wrote. "We Democrats must demonstrate to our nation and to the world that we are committed to defending our country."

Mr. Carter's forces won the MX proposal by a vote of 1,872.9 to 1,276.6, with 35 abstentions and 145.5 not counted for various reasons.

Before Mr. Carter's nomination, Rep. Ronald Dellums of California had his name entered in nomination as a symbolic effort to draw attention to opposition within the Democratic Party to some of Mr. Carter's economic policies.

Rep. Dellums, in a speech stressing the plight of the poor, withdrew his name from contention and called for party unity against Ronald Reagan, the Republican nominee.

While the Carter and Kennedy forces fought their all-too-public battle to shape the party platform, top aides of the two men continued private negotiations aimed at bringing them together for a show of unity at Mr. Carter's acceptance speech.

Sen. Kennedy had not decided early in the day whether he would appear with Mr. Carter at the convention podium.

In his speech Tuesday night, Sen. Kennedy stopped short of endorsing Mr. Carter, but said he was confident that "the Democratic Party will reunite on the basis of Democratic principles — and that together we will march toward a Democratic victory in 1980."

Yet the divisiveness of the contest between the two still permeated the

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

Associated Press

Three members of the Florida delegation to the Democratic national convention in New York had something to smile about Wednesday as they donned Carter masks on the convention floor.

Russia Reported To Send Special Mission to Kabul

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14 (AP) — A important Soviet delegation has rived in the Afghan capital of Ka-l, indicating a major review of ussian activity in Afghanistan may be under way, a Western diplo-atic source said today.

A large mobile communications nter has been installed at the offi-al Afghan guest house for visiting gnitaries, but there has been no dication whether the delegation is ivilian, military, or both, the diplo-at said.

The last time such a communica-ns center popped up in Kabul as in late November or early De-mber last year, the source re-alled. About three weeks later, So-et troops moved into Afghanistan.

15,000 Shipyard Workers Strike in Gdansk

Labor Unrest Spreads in Poland

By Michael Dobbs

WARSAW, Aug. 14 (WP) — Industrial unrest in Poland today spread to the important shipbuilding port of Gdansk, posing the most serious challenge to the country's Communist authorities since a wave of strikes began nearly seven weeks ago.

According to dissident sources, some 15,000 workers occupied the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk and issued a list of demands including the disbanding of official trade unions. The Communist Party chief in the region, Tadeusz Fiszbachn, was reportedly negotiating with representatives of the striking workers.

That the unrest has now spread to the key Baltic ports has serious implications for the Polish leader, Edward Gierek, who is believed to be on holiday in the Soviet Crimea. It was in Gdansk, nearly 10 years ago, that worker riots toppled the regime of his predecessor, Wladyslaw Gomulka, and led to his own rise to power.

In December, 1970, police fired on workers in an attempt to disperse the crowds, killing at least 55 people, according to an official report. This time, there has been no suggestion that the authorities intend to use violence and intensive negotiations are under way to find a solution.

But even assuming it is settled peacefully, the new strike in Gdansk represents a big challenge to Mr. Gierek's prestige and authority. It means that the labor troubles have now spread to every important industrial center in the country with the exception of his own power base of Silesia in the south.

150 Strikes

As the strikes continue — and there have been over 150 of them since meat prices were raised July 1 — they appear to be acquiring greater political content. Polish officials so far have insisted that the unrest is purely economic.

In addition to the election of new trade unions, the Gdansk workers are reportedly asking for the publication of their demands in the official press. In a country where the mass media is subject to stringent censorship, this is clearly a sensitive political issue. So, too, is the demand that family allowances be raised to the level enjoyed by the police.

The workers also demanded a 20 percent pay rise of some 20,000 zlotys ($68) and the cancellation of meat-price rises which originally triggered the strikes.

In a conciliatory gesture, the Lenin shipyard management has already agreed to reinstate two workers who had been dismissed after they advocated the formation of free trade unions. They also agreed to the building of a memorial to workers killed in the 1970 riots.

Polish state radio and television both devoted rare commentaries to the labor unrest, coverage of which has been very scanty in the official media. Most Poles have learned about the strikes by listening to the Polish language broadcasts of Radio Free Europe.

The radio commentary described some of the workers' grievances as "just," but condemned what it called "work stoppages" — a euphemism for strikes — adding that they only added to the country's serious economic problems.

Some Demands Unacceptable

But the commentary said that while some of the workers' demands could be settled by negotiation, others were unacceptable. Observers believed this indicated that the authorities would resist calls such as that for the disbanding of official trade unions or the lifting of censorship.

So far the tactic has been to pay whatever it costs to get the workers back to work but to reject out of hand demands for political reform.

Meanwhile, in Warsaw, a partial strike by transport workers went into its fourth successive day, disrupting commuter traffic. Some of the workers have returned to work.

Throughout the present unrest, the police have kept completely in the background. Tonight a procession of some 5,000 was allowed to march through central Warsaw after listening to a fiercely nationalistic speech commemorating the death of a Polish hero who opposed Russian rule under the czars.

There was loud applause from the crowd when the speaker stressed Poland's right to exist as an independent nation and attacked the policies of "militarist Russia." The historical analogy needed no explanation to a people that have traditionally been caught between the Russian and German empires.

Such processions, which would be unimaginable in most other Communist countries, have become commonplace in Poland over the last few months.

South Korea Tries Opposition Leader

By Henry Scott-Stokes

SEOUL, Aug. 14 (NYT) — Opposition leader Kim Dae Jung faces a maximum penalty of death on five charges under national security and other laws at a military trial of the politician and 23 of his supporters that began here today.

Until mid-May, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, who resigned yesterday as head of the opposition New Democratic Party, were considered strong potential candidates for president in elections due next year. But the trend toward democracy went into reverse May 17 after street demonstrations in Seoul were followed by a military crackdown. Now Gen. Chon Too Hwan is expected to take over as head of state from President Choi Kyu Hah.

Mr. Choi has just promoted seven top officers and supporters of Gen. Chon to three-star rank, bolstering the authority of the leader of the military junta which now controls 37 million people under martial law.

Secretary of State Edmund Muskie has made strong representations to South Korean leaders on behalf of Kim Dae Jung. And the State Department — calling charges against him "far-fetched" — has pressed for a government here with popular support rather than a military dictatorship.

U.S. officials here have appeared to support the military since the

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Associated Press

Former presidential candidate, Kim Dae Jung (front right), flanked by military policemen at the opening of his trial in Seoul.

Scientists Test Nuclear Waste Cemetery

Swedes, Americans Seek Answers To Atom Age in Abandoned Mine

By Jonathan Kandell

STRIPA, Sweden (IHT) — The cables creak as a group of visitors steps into the open-cage elevator. It plunges down a cold, dark, 500-meter-deep mine shaft. And at the bottom, a waiting rail cart transports the passengers through several kilometers of tunnels.

For five centuries the Swedes gouged iron ore from the Stripa mine before abandoning it for economic reasons a few years ago. Nowadays, those who make the journey through its depths are scientists looking for a solution to society's ultimate problem of garbage disposal: how and where to safely isolate millions of tons of dangerous radioactive wastes.

The Stripa mine itself will never serve as a resting place for nuclear waste. The excavations for iron ore have left its walls as riddled as Swiss cheese, with too many possibilities for radioactive substances to eventually find their way to the surface.

But because the mine traverses a solid vein of granite — a stable, crystalline rock found in many parts of the world — Stripa has been picked by Swedish and American scientists to test ideas on how to design underground repositories for atomic garbage.

Every year, each of the more than 250 nuclear power plants in the world generates tens of thousands of cubic meters of harmful radioactive waste, and as the amount grows, so does the still unresolved problem of how to dispose of it safely.

Public concern about the lack of a solution has become a major barrier to the continued development of nuclear power in many Western countries. In West Germany, a court decision three years ago has imposed a virtual moratorium on the construction of new atomic plants until the government produces a satisfactory plan for long-term waste disposal. In the U.S., several states have rejected radioactive burial sites within their borders. And in Britain, demonstrators have blocked trains transporting nuclear waste material in an effort to publicize the issue.

Because substances can remain radioactive for tens or even hundreds of thousands of years, scientists are being called upon to design man-made structures of unprecedented longevity. An idea of the problem can be gained by examining early efforts to deal with nuclear wastes.

Steel Tanks

Beginning in the 1940s, the U.S. government began storing more than 100 million gallons of highly radioactive liquid waste in carbon steel tanks at its military nuclear complex at Hanford, in Washington state. The government initially predicted that the tanks would prove to be effective barriers for decades, perhaps even centuries. But in 1958, the first serious leak occurred, and by 1973 more than 400,000 gallons of radioactive liquid had poured into the soil.

In the 1950s, low-level radioactive wastes from hospitals practicing nuclear medicine were placed in metal drums and dropped off the California coast. An investigation a decade later indicated that the drums had split, and the wastes had seeped into the ocean.

More recently, scientists in the United States and West Germany have considered the use of abandoned salt mines as storage places. But studies have found that salt invariably contains tiny traces of water that combine with impurities, like calcium and magnesium chloride, to form a corrosive liquid that eats through stainless steel in a matter of weeks. Other findings show that radioactive waste containers would heat salt, which would expand and eventually crack the containers.

The Stripa mine project was a direct result of concern in Sweden over radioactive waste disposal. In 1977, the government gave the nuclear industry one year to come up with a definitive solution or risk a halt to the opening of further power plants. The industry conceived a plan to solidify nuclear waste into glass, encase it in metal and concrete and bury it deep underground.

Joint Study

The Swedish Nuclear Power Supply Company then asked the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory in the United States to join a feasibility study of the storage of radioactive wastes in mined granite caverns. The abandoned Stripa mine was selected because it remained in good operating condition, and it resembled underground granite formations commonly found elsewhere in the world.

"If we had started from scratch in the United States, it would have cost us $50 million to drill a shaft and horizontal tunnels to this depth," said Paul Witherspoon, the hydrogeologist who heads the American scientific contingent here. "And the Swedes also were under time pressure."

The most important experiments at Stripa have concentrated on the effects of heat on granite and the potential long-term flow of water through the stone. In one series of tests, the researchers used giant heaters to reproduce 500 degree Centigrade temperatures that could be expected from the hottest radioactive wastes.

"The heat causes a catastrophic failure in the rock," explained Dr. Witherspoon. "There is too much stress on the granite and it begins to slough off, causing instability in the surrounding rock formation. It then becomes hard to predict that the radioactive wastes would stay in place."

Temporary Storage

To bypass this problem, he suggests that the hottest radioactive wastes be kept in temporary storage above ground for years or even decades until they cool enough for final burial.

Other tests have been conducted to determine the rate of water seepage into underground openings which could eventually carry radioactive substances to the surface.

An attempt is made to date water in granite formations by measuring the decomposition rate of radioactive isotopes in the water. "If we manage to find water that is as old as 400,000 or 500,000 years, we can say that it is completely stagnant and that there has been virtually no seepage," explained Hans Carlsson, the Swedish site manager for the project.

But because huge rock formations are almost never uniform and contain cracks, techniques are being developed at the mine to locate and determine the effects of fractures in granite. Other experiments inject water into boreholes and monitor its flow through fracture zones in order to predict groundwater movement.

"In the normal course of geological work, one never looks for these conditions," said Dr. Witherspoon. "Geologists have spent decades looking for ores rather than looking for places to bury substances. We now know that we cannot depend on surface surveys to find storage sites. We simply have to do our research underground. And we still need several years to develop the technology to search out these sites."

Radioactivity From U.S. Volcano Found to Top Three Mile Island's

PALO ALTO, Calif., Aug. 14 (UPI) — The volcanic eruption of Mount St. Helens released radioactive gas "many times more significant" than that released from the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant, a report published yesterday said.

Battelle Pacific Laboratories of Richland, Wash., said its scientists found "rather high concentrations" of several radioactive elements as far 225 miles away from the volcano in Spokane, Wash., after the May 18 eruption.

Isotopes of radium-226, potassium-40, thorium-232, polonium-210 and lead-214 were found in the volcanic ash that fell at various points across the state of Washington, the Battelle scientists said. The eruption released an estimated three million curies of radon gas, their study found.

Battelle said the presidential commission that investigated the Three Mile Island accident estimated that about 2½ million curies of xenon gas were released at the Pennsylvania nuclear plant. The report said that xenon is a "noble" gas like radon, but that "the health effects from radon on a curie-for-curie basis are about a thousand times more extensive than those from xenon."

Torture and Intimidation Force Many Bolivians to Choose Exile

By Warren Hoge

LA PAZ, Aug. 14 (NYT) — Since the military under Gen. Luis Garcia Meza seized power in Bolivia on July 17, hundreds of Bolivians have been arrested and tortured.

Hundreds more have become fugitives, including businessmen who held meetings with politicians and youngsters who fashioned street barricades out of paving stones in the days after the coup. They move from secret dwelling to secret dwelling each night trying to elude government agents.

Participants or witnesses have told of incidents that illustrate life in the country since the generals prevented the winner of the June 29 elections, Hernan Siles Zuazo, from assuming office.

In one episode, three young priests were blindfolded and seated side by side in the headquarters of the Tarapaca armored regiment on a windy ridge overlooking this capital. Officers thrust the butts of their pistols into the priests' mouths. Nearby, another officer fired into the air and a soldier threw himself noisily to the floor, screaming in simulated pain.

Face Down in Stable

This gruesome game completed, the three shaken clerics were taken to military headquarters in downtown La Paz where they were made to lie face down for three days in manure-filled horse stables.

A shoemaker from the hillside slum of El Alto Norte was picked up, for no stated reason, by the army one recent Sunday as he returned from peddling in the streets and was taken to the city's new soccer stadium. There he was beaten with rifle stocks and forced into a dressing room so packed with other detainees that the men had to sleep standing up and to relieve themselves in place.

After two days, soldiers pinned leftist party legends on the chests of 15 of the detainees, took them in a truck to a nearby cliff and lined them up for what the machine-gun-toting commander called "the war of the Egyptians." The shoemaker, tumbling into a crevice below the precipice in the midst of the ensuing murderous fury, was the only one to live to tell what had happened. The government reported that 14 men had died trying to storm a garrison.

A 16-year-old boy was trundled into a room at the Miraflores army headquarters in downtown La Paz and ordered to lower his trousers. An officer holding a kitchen knife approached. Either the youth would go on television and testify that he was making bombs for the leftist political party that had won the just-completed elections, or the officer would butcher his genitals, he was told. That night the youth became one of three similarly menaced persons to make his "confession" before the cameras.

Exile Community

Already, a sizable Bolivian exile community has been created in Lima, the Peruvian capital 45 minutes away by air. Almost every social action group has been decimated by the departures, jailings or "disappearances" of its members.

Coups, some 200 of them, have come and gone with such frequence in Bolivia that commentators have often fallen into a comic operetta mode in describing the nation's political life. In one three-day period 10 years ago, the country had three different presidents.

Gen. Garcia Meza, on the other hand, has been deadly serious since taking power. In his zeal to root out what he feels are "Communist extremists" in Bolivia, he has created a harsh society devoid of personal liberties. All television broadcasts now emanate from the Miraflores headquarters, and the La Paz daily newspaper, El Diario, heralds the junta's cause with a faithfulness and enthusiasm that would delight the most restrictive Communist censors.

On the same day last week that El Diario was headlining Gen. Garcia Meza's pledge to respect human rights, military guards delivered so many kicks to the kidneys and spleen of Rev. Julio Tumiro Javier, head of the Bolivian Permanent Assembly on Human Rights, that, according to fellow prisoners later sent to the papal nuncio's house for deportation from the country, he is not able to urinate.

Correspondents Menaced

Foreign correspondents have been threatened repeatedly with death and followed by paramilitary thugs. One journalist, Mary Helen Spooner, a U.S. citizen, was arrested and held six days before being released.

The most feared vehicles of destruction are no longer tanks but commandeered ambulances and Toyota jeeps with their license plates removed and members of Gen. Garcia Meza'a anonymous "paramilitares" inside. People joke grimly in La Paz these days that "If I'm hurt, please don't call an ambulance."

Persons forced to take a ride in them are often never seen again. They "disappear" in the manner that Argentinians, Brazilians, Chileans, Paragnayans and Uruguayans have become accustomed to under the military dictatorships after which Bolivia today is modeling itself.

As in those countries, the routine of daily life appears to go on untroubled; street markets pulsate with activity and tourists prepare for outings in the spectacular mountain settings. But away from the city center, Bolivians are being picked off street corners, removed from their cars, intercepted on their way to work and spirited away to the regime's jails and detention camps in furtherance of what Gen. Garcia Meza chillingly calls "consolidation of the national problem."

Political Prisoners

The country's security chief, Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez, has admitted to holding only 500 political prisoners, but the archbishop of La Paz, the Most Rev. Jorge Manrique, said he believed the correct number was 2,000.

There can be no mistaking that the Garcia Meza regime has chosen intimidation of its opponents as a deliberate policy. A construction company executive who is expected to head up a key agency in the new government explained:

"We must have repression until we have complete control of the situation. But I ask you, if you were the military institution, what would you do? You should put on a uniform for a second and think about it. Of course the policy creates resentments. People don't like the nine o'clock curfew or the constant demand for identity cards. But we must create discipline. There is no alternative."

He recalled the power seizure of Col. Alberto Natusch Busch last November that failed after 16 days in the face of organized popular opposition. "The problem with Natusch was that he came in and said the labor federation can stay open, human rights will be honored and Congress can continue. It was a coup of the intellectuals. You are not in the United States, my friend, you are in Bolivia."

There are no intellectuals in the Garcia Meza government. One diplomat described the Cabinet as "a bunch of clowns" and said that even far down in the civil service ranks specialists were being replaced by relatives of the officers who have just come into power.

The only business that is booming in Bolivia, which is, for all intents and purposes bankrupt, is the cocaine trade, and, though the illusory nature of the transactions makes proof hard to come by, most persons, including the construction executive, believe that drug traffic and the new rulers are closely linked.

U.S. Forests Burn

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., Aug. 14 (AP) — A 3,000-acre forest fire burned out of control yesterday at the northern edge of Grand Canyon National Park and a 1,400-acre blaze in northeastern Utah defied the efforts of 500 fire fighters.

Fighting Flares While Strike Fails in El Salvador

United Press International

Youths pile aboard a city bus in El Salvador in response to a call for a general strike.

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Aug. 14 (AP) — Army helicopter gunships and truck-borne soldiers fought running battles with leftist guerrillas in several areas of this capital city today, the second day of a three-day general strike called by leftist organizations. The strike call was not being observed.

The government said 34 persons were killed in gun battles yesterday.

Convoys of soldiers and national police moved around the city chasing pockets of guerrillas today.

[UPI reported that a U.S. diplomat, identified only as Brian Woo, was slightly wounded by Salvadoran army troops who opened fire yesterday on a supposedly bullet-proof truck carrying four embassy staff members.

[U.S. Ambassador Robert White said that the truck was coming to a stop at an intersection in downtown San Salvador when it was shot at by apparently edgy national guardsmen, UPI reported.]

A grouping of leftist organizations called the Democratic Revolutionary Front called the strike and said it would amount to a show of support for the left's drive to topple the government and take power. The government said the strike's failure was a sign of support for the five-member civilian-military junta.

Most businesses were open yesterday and even more were open today, apparently because added government and police patrols were providing protection from possible leftist reprisals.

The left promised to fight government attempts to foil the strike. Besides attacking soldiers, it has bombed electrical and water stations, knocking out service in several parts of the capital of 800,000.

The violence failed to keep most workers off the job. The government had guaranteed buses would run, and service was normal today.

Authorities said barricades were thrown up by leftists on several key roads in the capital, but work crews protected by soldiers quickly opened them to traffic again.

The junta was established by leaders of the coup that overthrew rightist President Carlos Humberto Romero last Oct. 15. While the junta is more moderate than the previous leadership here, both the left and the right say they cannot support it.

The left says banking and land reforms begun by the junta do not go far enough, while the extreme right says the changes are communistic. Bloody violence instead of dialogue has been the result. Human rights leaders say more than 4,000 persons have been killed in political fighting this year.

Italian Detained In Bologna Blast

BOLOGNA, Aug. 14 (Reuters) — Officials said today they have detained an Italian man in connection with the Aug. 2 bombing of Bologna's central train station in which 84 people were killed.

Prosecutor Luigi Persico said that the man was being held on a charge of subversive conspiracy and that police were raiding homes of other suspects today in an unidentified Italian city.

Four days after the bombing, which Italian authorities believe was the work of neo-Fascists, French police arrested Marco Affatigato, an Italian rightist in Nice who was said to resemble a man who was seen in Bologna on the day of the blast. But Mr. Persico said that Mr. Affatigato and his alleged links to French neo-Nazis was only one of many lines of inquiries being pursued.

Libyans Reportedly Weighed Influence-Buying Plan

By Edward T. Pound

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (NYT) — A Senate judiciary subcommittee is reviewing evidence showing that the Libyan government considered making at least $15 million in secret payments to influence U.S. officials to release eight military transport planes long sought by Libya, according to subcommittee sources.

The sources said that documents and tape recordings obtained by the subcommittee showed that Libyan diplomats in Washington discussed a plan in 1979 to funnel money through a proposed public relations concern linked to Robert Vesco, the fugitive American financier.

The evidence, they said, showed that members of Mr. Vesco's group had discussed using some of the money to bribe Carter administration officials so the planes could be released and to make political contributions and payoffs to senators and representatives who favored improving relations with Libya. The plan never went forward, the public relations company was never established, and Libyan officials deny being involved in a bribery scheme.

The planes were purchased by Libya in 1973, but the State Department has refused to permit shipment of them because of Libyan support for terrorist groups.

New York Inquiry

The Vesco-related scheme has been under investigation by federal prosecutors and a grand jury in New York since last year. But the Libyans' role in the case has taken on new significance in the wake of published reports last month that Libya, according to U.S. intelligence officials, had implemented an extensive plan to gain political influence in the United States through labor unions, black organizations, oil companies and politically influential individuals.

Justice Department and subcommittee sources said that the tape recordings in the Vesco-related case had been made by an undercover informer for federal prosecutors in New York. The informer recorded phone conversations with Mr. Vesco and others involved in the scheme and also recorded a meeting with a Libyan diplomat.

Subcommittee sources said it was unclear from their examination of the materials whether Libyan diplomats knew that Mr. Vesco and his associates had discussed using some of the money for bribery purposes.

In addition to the tapes, the Senate Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery has copies of notes made by a federal investigator who regularly received information from the informer. The panel has begun an investigation to determine whether the Justice Department has properly pursued the investigation.

Commitments Denied

Mansur Rashid Kikhia, the Libyan government's chief representative to the United Nations, said in an interview that he and other diplomats had listened to the public relations proposal. But he said they had made no commitments of money, and he denied that he or any Libyan official had entertained the idea of making or authorizing bribery payments.

According to the subcommittee sources, nevertheless, James Feeney of Manhattan, the government informer, told federal investigators last year that Mr. Kikhia and a second diplomat had agreed to recommend the public relations proposal to officials in Tripoli.

The New York Times reported last fall that federal prosecutors in New York were investigating allegations that Mr. Vesco and a group of associates were involved in a scheme to bribe high U.S. officials to exert influence to secure the release of the eight airplanes purchased by Libya.

Mr. Vesco has refused to comment on his role in the plan. He is living in the Bahamas and has avoided government attempts to bring him back to the United States to face criminal charges that he took part in a multimillion-dollar swindle.

Feeney, who is cooperating with the subcommittee, has been convicted of felonies three times. The last conviction was on July 28 in Denver. However, Thomas Doonan, a criminal investigator in the office of the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, testified during the Denver proceedings that Feeney had been a reliable informer in the Vesco case.

The Senate subcommittee has obtained from the Denver court the 61 tape recordings that Feeney made as an informer.

Subcommittee sources said they were reviewing notes that Mr. Doonan made of his conversations with Feeney. They said the notes show that Feeney reported that the principal target of the scheme was John White, chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. White said last year that he had not accepted any money and was unaware of any bribery plot. Feeney said yesterday that he knew of no payments to Mr. White.

Meeting Acknowledged

Mr. White has acknowledged that he met on June 20, 1979, with Mr. Kikhia as a "courtesy" to James Day Jr., a former Texas state legislator, whom he described as a longtime "political acquaintance."

Feeney, whose account was supported by Mr. Doonan's notes and the tapes, said that those behind the public relations proposal included himself; Vesco; Day, who pleaded guilty last year to unrelated federal bank fraud charges; James Wohlenhaus, an aide to Day; James Brewer, a convicted felon who Feeney later learned was also a government informer; and an undercover agent of the FBI.

Berlin Marks Anniversary Of the Wall

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (UPI) — At daybreak on Aug. 13, 1961, an army of East German laborers shielded by tanks and guns threw a barbed-wire fence across Berlin. A few days later the wire was replaced by concrete. The Berlin Wall was built.

The 19th anniversary of the wall, built to stem a flood of fleeing refugees, was marked in West Berlin yesterday with wreaths and speeches. The flowers were for the 54 persons gunned down by East German border guards while trying to climb the 12-foot-high wall dividing the city.

"This wall is a confession of failure by a government which was not chosen in free elections," said Rainer Papenfuss, Social Democratic deputy in the West Berlin Senate.

Neues Deutschland, the East German Communist Party newspaper, said, "This border is not an issue for discussions. Those who attack it, venting their revanchist dreams and illusions for reunification, will have to come up against the entire force of the Warsaw Pact."

Mild Quake Hits Tokyo

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (UPI) — A light earthquake shook the Tokyo area this morning, the Japanese Meteorological Institute said. There were no reports of casualties.

86 Die in Clashes Between Police, Moslems in India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14 (Reuters) — At least 86 persons were killed and more than 100 injured in clashes between police and Moslems in the northern town of Moradabad, the Press Trust of India reported today.

An official spokesman in the Uttar Pradesh state capital of Lucknow said 86 bodies had been found after the clashes yesterday. He said they included four policemen, one of whom had been burned alive.

The violence erupted after a pig was seen near a mosque, where about 50,000 persons had gathered for religious ceremonies marking the end of Ramadan, the Moslem month of fasting. The animal is considered unclean by Moslems.

Officials said people hurled stones at the police, who charged with nightsticks and used tear gas to break up the huge crowd, and then shooting broke out. The spokesman said 52 persons were crushed to death when the crowd stampeded, 20 died from gunshot wounds and others from stabbings.

During the melee the crowd attacked Hindus and set a police post on fire after seizing guns.

Paris Apartment Is Bomb Target

PARIS, Aug. 14 (AP) — A firebomb was thrown at the apartment of the widow of a murdered leftist today and rightist slogans were painted on the walls. The homemade bomb, hurled against Rosette Curiel's apartment door in central Paris, caused no casualties and little damage, police said.

"Death to Curiel" was daubed on the wall alongside "Commando Mario Tuti," referring to a rightist Italian leader who was charged — just before the Bologna railroad station explosion 12 days ago — with a 1974 bomb attack on a train that killed 12 people.

Henri Curiel, a prominent Egyptian-born supporter of leftist causes, was shot by an unknown assassin in May, 1978.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Portuguese Premier Refuses to Resign Post

LISBON, Aug. 14 (Reuters) — Premier Francisco Sa Carneiro today told the nation his rightist government would not resign in the face of Socialist and Communist accusations about his private business dealings.

"The government firmly guarantees that it will not resign and that it will not let itself be intimidated," the premier said in a formal Cabinet statement which was approved unanimously at a special meeting today. The charges against the premier are now before the Portuguese courts.

The premier said the left was trying to force President Antonio Ramalho Eanes to dismiss the government and install one more favorable to the opposition before the Oct. 5 general elections.

Japan Asks Suspension of Nuclear Test Blasts

GENEVA, Aug. 14 (AP) — Japan appealed today for voluntary suspension of nuclear test explosions pending conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty. Yoshio Okawa, chief Japanese delegate to the international conference reviewing the nuclear arms non-proliferation pact, asserted that further test blasts would challenge "every one of the 114 states party to the treaty."

According to independent counts, there have been more than 1,200 nuclear test explosions in the 35 years that have passed since U.S. atomic bombs destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki. There were 53 test explosions last year.

The nonproliferation treaty, in force since 1970, is intended to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. Mr. Okawa said the treaty is jeopardized by international "frustration and dissatisfaction" about sluggish progress toward nuclear disarmament, which Japan advocates.

Guerrillas Kill 12 Soldiers in Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Leftist guerrillas killed 12 members of the army and released two UN officials kidnapped more than a month ago, officials said here today.

The two UN officials, Carlos Tejada Valenzuela and Richard Newman of the world body's Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama, were released Saturday and immediately left for the United States, police spokesmen said.

Arrangements for the clandestine release apparently were made by UN officials outside Guatemala after payment of an undisclosed ransom, the police said. It was not immediately confirmed which leftist group staged the abduction.

In yesterday's killings near Chifec Alta Verapaz, 217 miles north of the capital, leftist guerrillas detonated a bomb under a passing military truck, then opened fire with automatic and semi-automatic weapons, the officials said.

None of the four guerrilla groups active in Guatemala immediately claimed responsibility for the attack.

Two More Dead in Cape Town Racial Unrest

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Police today reported two more persons have died in growing racial violence here and they issued a warning for motorists to avoid the city's volatile black townships.

Five persons now have been killed in the racial unrest that began Monday in the coastal city's black and mixed race townships. The latest victims were an 18-year-old black youth who was shot by police officers when he tried to firebomb their car and a white man who died from injuries he received when his car was stoned Monday.

Police said gangs of youths repeatedly stoned and firebombed cars on the main highways linking Cape Town, the non-white suburbs and the white residential areas to the North. A police official also announced that three teen-agers — two girls and a boy — were arrested today in the slaying of a man who burned to death when his car was firebombed Monday.

Italians Drop ID Rule for Cashing Big Notes

ROME, Aug. 14 (AP) — Bowing to protests from banks and merchants, Italian officials today withdrew an anti-kidnapping regulation requiring identification from anyone cashing 100,000-lire notes.

The regulation, aimed at halting the recycling of ransom money, was in force for only three days. Bank tellers had staged slowdowns and threatened strikes, and questions were raised about the regulation's constitutionality.

The state attorney's office in Reggio Calabria, the southern city where the order originated, said it was being revoked because the publicity given to it was defeating its purpose. The prosecutor had said the regulation was to have been kept secret so as not to give kidnappers warning. The 100,000-lire note, the largest in circulation, is worth about $120.

Israel Dismisses Saudi Arabia's Threat Of Holy War as a Long-Standing Policy

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Aug. 14 (WP) — Israeli officials said today they were not surprised at Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd's suggestion that Israel's moves on Jerusalem could lead to a jihad (holy war), because the threat merely reflects "the realities of the region."

They said that despite Prince Fahd's tentative offer last May to join the Middle East peace process under certain conditions, Saudi Arabian leaders on several occasions before and since then have proposed a holy war against the Jewish state because of Israel's stand on Jerusalem.

Naftali Lavie, Foreign Ministry spokesman, said: "We are not shocked nor surprised. It was known to us that this has been the position of Saudi Arabia for 30 years."

In an interview with the Saudi press agency, Prince Fahd said yesterday that in light of the Israeli parliament's move to perpetuate Israeli sovereignty over all of Jerusalem, Saudi moderation had been proved fruitless. "Would this not lead the Arabs and the Moslems to a holy war? Is that not the only answer to the religious and racist Zionist arrogance?" Fahd asked rhetorically.

Mr. Lavie said that this has been the Saudi position "except on the rare occasions they needed a public relations campaign to prove they are moderate."

Statement in May

He characterized as an anomaly Prince Fahd's statement to The Washington Post last May that if Israel declared a sincere intention to withdraw from all the territories captured in 1967, Saudi Arabia would encourage Arab states to join the peace process on the basis of United Nations Resolution 242.

In contrast, Mr. Lavie said, Saudi Foreign Minister Saud al-Faisal told the Beirut journal, Monday Morning, on July 27 that the UN resolution cannot serve as a basis for Middle East peace because it refers only to captured territory and ignores the question of Palestinian independence.

Moreover, Mr. Lavie quoted Saudi Defense Minister Prince Ben Abdel Aziz as saying in a June 3 Saudi military academy speech: "Saudi Arabia is determined to continue the jihad in a situation of peace or a situation of war. The aim of the jihad is to obtain the right that has been taken away — the city of Jerusalem and a Palestinian state.

Mr. Lavie conceded that a jihad in the Moslem world has several meanings beside "holy war," including the connotations of an endeavor or awakening. But, he added, "it has only one meaning to us."

Asked if Prince Fahd's statement altered Israel's perception of its national security, Mr. Lavie replied: "The military threat at the moment is not there. After all, it is a long way between us and Saudi Arabia. But if you consider their attempts to equip themselves with a long-range capability, then that is a factor."

AP

Crown Prince Fahd

Sadat Rejects Israel's Claims

CAIRO, Aug. 14 (AP) — In his second letter to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin on the suspended Palestinian autonomy talks, President Anwar Sadat reaffirms Egypt's commitment to a comprehensive Middle East settlement and rejects Israel's claims that Egypt had violated the Camp David agreements, according to Cairo press reports today.

The letter, which reports said would be communicated to Mr. Begin today or tomorrow, terms Israel's policy on Jewish settlements and its formal annexation of East Jerusalem as obstacles that should be removed before resuming the autonomy negotiations between the two countries.

Egypt suspended the talks to protest the Israeli parliament's action that formalized making all of Jerusalem Israel's capital. In an initial letter, written Aug. 2 and released this week, Mr. Sadat told Mr. Begin that "it is virtually impossible" to resume the talks until Israel takes "remedial action" to clear the atmosphere created by its Jerusalem and settlement policies.

In a letter to Mr. Sadat on Aug. 3, also released this week, Mr. Begin accused Egypt of delaying the self-rule process and vowed that both parts of Jerusalem would remain eternally undivided and the capital of Israel.

Mr. Sadat's second letter, according to newspaper reports today, rejects Mr. Begin's "allegation as a deviation from Camp David agreements sponsored by U.S. President Jimmy Carter."

Pressure on Embassies Resisted

JERUSALEM, Aug. 14 (AP) — Most of the 13 nations with embassies in Jerusalem are resisting Arab pressure and threats of sanctions if their diplomatic missions are not moved out of Jerusalem.

A survey of those with embassies here shows that only Venezuela, a member of the Arab-dominated Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, plans to move to Tel Aviv, where most embassies in Israel are located.

Other nations with embassies in Jerusalem are: the Netherlands, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Panama, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile and Uruguay.

Although a spokesman in The Hague said this week that the Dutch Foreign Ministry was reconsidering its embassy's location, a Dutch Embassy official in Jerusalem, requesting anonymity, said: "It is well-known that the Arabs have been trying for a long time to pressure countries to move their embassies. The Dutch Embassy is in Jerusalem and it will stay there."

Blockades Removed At 3 Ports in France

PARIS, Aug. 14 (AP) — French navy vessels reopened the port of Le Havre to merchant ships today by cutting the mooring ropes of a dozen fishing boats that were blocking the harbor.

The fishermen had sealed the port to protest planned economy measures by large fishing concerns that would eliminate as many as 1,800 jobs. Similar blockades were removed during the night at the Calais and Boulogne ports.

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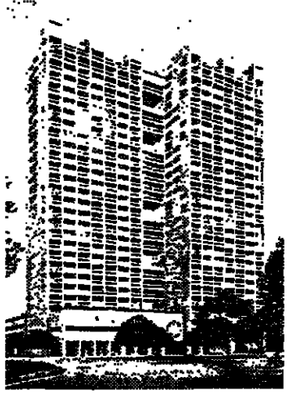

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Iran Demands Russia Leave Afghanistan

TEHRAN, Aug. 14 (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh yesterday presented the Soviet Union with a list of demands ranging from withdrawal from Afghanistan to dropping support for the Iranian Communist Party.

The demands were contained in a lengthy letter to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, published by the Pars news agency. The letter also denounced Soviet policies toward Iran and compared them with those of the United States.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said his letter was in response to a memorandum from Mr. Gromyko dated July 9, in which the Soviet minister had complained about Iran's attitude toward Moscow. He said his requests were aimed at improving relations between the two countries. He called on the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from "the Moslem country of Afghanistan, our neighbor, and let its people choose their destiny."

He also urged Moscow to stop supporting the pro-Soviet Tudeh (Communist) Party and the editors of the party daily newspaper, Mardom. He said they acted as a fifth column and "do nothing but create disorder in the relations between the two countries."

The Iranian minister said that the Soviet Embassy, consulates and other institutions in Iran should cease "abnormal actions" against Iran, which expelled a Soviet diplomat on June 30 for alleged spying. He went on to refer to his request of July 2, that the Soviet Union should allow an Iranian consulate to be established in Dushanbe, capital of the Persian-speaking Soviet Republic of Tadzhikistan, or else close one of its own consulates in Iran.

He did not say what had become of this demand, or of his parallel request for a mutual reduction of embassy staffs. But he said Tehran had ordered the Iranian consulate in Leningrad to be closed.

Answering points in Mr. Gromyko's unpublished memorandum, Mr. Ghotbzadeh countered charges of Iranian fabrications about Soviet policies by saying it was the Soviet media that invented false accusations against Iran. He denied what he said was a Soviet report that he had met exiled former Iranian Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar in Geneva and said Mr. Bakhtiar had, in fact, met "your representatives, I mean the Swiss Communist Party."

Referring to the expulsion of Soviet Embassy First Secretary Vladimir Golovanov, Mr. Ghotbzadeh charged that "not only him but many of your men, instead of carrying out current and ordinary embassy work, are busy spying."

Elsewhere in his wide-ranging letter, Mr. Ghotbzadeh strongly implied that the Kremlin was aiding Kurdish guerrillas fighting the Tehran government for an autonomous Kurdistan. He said the Russians had supplied the rebels with satellite photographs of government strongholds in Kurdistan, had engaged in illicit currency exchange there and that sophisticated Soviet weaponry had been discovered in the region.

Not Much Difference

At the same time as "American imperialism" was insulting the Iranian revolution, the Soviet Union was playing down its Islamic nature, he declared, adding, "Our nation cannot find much difference between your Socialism and American capitalism."

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan raised fears about its intentions toward Iran. "How can we be assured that our Baluchistan on the border of Afghanistan will not be attacked by your army?" he asked.

Meanwhile, the Italian priest in charge of the 14 Roman Catholic schools in Iran, which have been occupied by the Revolutionary Guards, said today he would be leaving the country tomorrow. Msgr. Alfredo Picchioni, the diocesan vicar-general, said the National Guidance (information) Ministry ordered his deportation about 10 days ago.

A British Embassy spokesman said today that a British missionary doctor and his wife are being held in Tehran by a government agency.

Dr. John Coleman, 58, an ordained Anglican priest, and his wife, Audrey, disappeared last Sunday after they were questioned by the Tehran Revolutionary Prosecutor. The spokesman said he was officially informed they were being detained by a government agency, but declined to elaborate.

Dr. Coleman ran a clinic in Yazd, 400 miles south of Tehran.

A third Briton, 58-year-old Jean Waddell, was still being held in the central Iranian city of Isfahan, where she was accused of espionage on Aug. 6.

Associated Press

SLIDE ON MT. FUJI — Climbers at the 2,800-meter (9,186-foot) level of Mt. Fuji, Japan, go to the aid of two victims of a rock slide that killed 12 persons and injured 30 yesterday.

Despite Treaty, Anti-Missile Programs Are Back on the Drawing Board in U.S.

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (NYT) — New technology, increasing Soviet missile strength and a changing U.S. nuclear strategy have combined to raise questions about how long the United States will be willing to adhere to the anti-ballistic-missile treaty with the Soviet Union.

In 1972, the United States agreed with the Soviet Union to limit the deployment of anti-ballistic missiles after scientists and military experts argued that the systems were too costly and had major technical problems. In interviews last week, however, aides in the Defense Department and specialists in private research companies asserted that several important advances have occurred in anti-missile technology in the last five years.

Some officials said it would be possible in the early 1990s to respond to a Soviet missile attack with a new generation of interceptor rockets armed with non-nuclear warheads. Others said U.S. Army technicians are building a nuclear-armed, anti-missile system that could be used later in this decade to protect the Air Force's new mobile rocket, the MX, from a Soviet strike.

Officials said that the revival of a missile defense system could be given a boost by President Carter's new nuclear war strategy. That strategy would concentrate on the ability to make pinpoint strikes on military and political targets, rather than cities. It also provides that the United States should match apparent efforts by the Soviet Union to acquire the capacity to fight a prolonged nuclear conflict.

History of Development

In the view of some proponents of the new strategy, an anti-missile system could strengthen deterrence by increasing Soviet doubts about whether a successful "first-strike" nuclear attack could be carried out against U.S. land-basd rockets and other potential military targets.

This concept, however, is in contrast to the earlier view, codified by the 1972 treaty, that the deployment of antiballistic missiles would undercut deterrence. Supporters of the 1972 treaty have argued that the best way to assure mutual deterrence is to leave both sides vulnerable.

The United States first began to develop antiballistic missiles in the late 1950s. In 1967, Robert McNamara, then secretary of defense, announced that the United States would set up a "light" missile-defense system to protect American cities from nuclear attack. In 1969, the Nixon administration revised the program after deciding that antiballistic missiles could be better used to protect land-based intercontinental rockets in underground silos.

The Nixon administration's Safeguard program was criticized on Capitol Hill and was approved in the Senate by only one vote in 1970. Two years later, Moscow and Washington agreed that each side could deploy a total of only 200 antiballistic missiles, split evenly between two sites.

Although one antiballistic missile site was constructed at Grand Forks, N.D., Congress cut off funds for the Safeguard program in 1975, and the complex is now inactive.

Technical experts said two new programs appear to make ballistic-missile defense a possibility in the coming decade. The first is the Army's Low-Altitude Defense System under development in Huntsville, Ala. This program would use a high-speed, nuclear-armed interceptor missile to destroy warheads after they re-entered the earth's atmosphere.

$5 Billion Estimate

According to officials, advances in radar and computers have made it possible to detect and intercept warheads below 50,000 feet. The low-altitude system could be built in five years or so at a cost of $5 billion.

The second proposal would use a new generation of conventionally armed missiles to intercept Soviet warheads in space. Under this approach, an interceptor missile would be fired after reconnaissance satellites detected the launching of Soviet rockets against the United States.

With highly advanced optical equipment, the interceptor would fire small, nonnuclear projectiles that would home in on the warheads and destroy them. While proponents of such a system contend that it is technically feasible, they acknowledge that it could cost more than $10 billion and would probably not be ready until the early 1990s.

At the same time, they assert that if such a system were coupled with a low-altitude anti-missile program, the United States could protect its land-based rockets from almost any Soviet attack into the next century.

Protection for MX

Other specialists believe that 200 low-altitude, antiballistic missiles would guarantee the invulnerability of the proposed MX mobile rocket. If the interceptor missiles were built to move around with the MX rockets, they said, a Soviet first-strike success would require more warheads than Moscow is likely to possess in the foreseeable future.

But officials said any new anti-missile system would require an agreement between Washington and Moscow on revising the terms of the 1972 treaty. The two governments have agreed to review the treaty in 1982, but several officials are skeptical whether Moscow would permit changes that would allow the deployment of an American anti-missile system.

A senior Pentagon aide said that if Washington wanted to deploy a new anti-missile system, it would probably have to pull out of the 1972 treaty. "With relations between the two countries already in the deep freeze, that would be a tough move to make," he said.

Massive Retaliation Threatened

Pravda Warns Against Nuclear Strikes

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (WP) — The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said today that massive retaliation would follow any "limited" nuclear strike at targets in the Soviet Union.

In what was seen as a preliminary reply to President Carter's new nuclear war strategy, the authoritative daily said the Americans were trying to put before the world a fait accompli by advancing the concept of limited nuclear conflicts.

The Soviet Union rejects the language of nuclear "blackmail," Pravda said, adding that the American concept is designed for "ill-informed people" and the very nature of weapons involved "provide for a decisive and swift response — full scale response."

The paper said that negotiations on curbing nuclear weapons in Europe should start immediately "while it is not too late." It said, "The Soviet Union and its allies are capable of making all the necessary retaliatory measures and certainly will not tolerate violations of the existing strategic balance of forces that would permit the Pentagon to indulge in blackmail.

Statement Welcomed

[In Washington, UPI reported that the State Department today welcomed the Soviet statement as appearing to lower a barrier to the opening of East-West talks on a mutual reduction of European-based medium range missiles.

[The commentary indicated that the Soviet Union would no longer insist that NATO reverse its earlier decision to deploy a force of long-range theater nuclear weapons prior to missile negotiations.

[Spokesman David Passage, commenting on the Pravda commentary, said, "Now that the Soviets have revoked their unacceptable conditions, the path may be open for talks. We would welcome it as a step in the right direction."

[Mr. Passage said that the Soviet statement "was a serious one and will be studied." He added: "We are ready to talk, without pre-condition."]

The commentary was written by Yuri Zhukov, the senior Soviet commentator and member of the Communist Party Central Committee. Its tone was low key and calm in contrast to earlier press attack on Mr. Carter and his aides, who were described as "nuclear maniacs" and "insane militarists."

Mr. Carter's policy switch has undoubtedly started an intense debate among Soviet military strategists. No formal consensus on strategic doctrine is expected until later this year.

Pravda today noted speculation in the United States and Western Europe that Mr. Carter's shift was designed to preempt criticism from Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan in the forthcoming campaign. Both candidates, the paper said, were "dancing on the brink of a nuclear threshold for the sake of transient selfish considerations."

But the commentary said that, despite such considerations, a "new dangerous twist" in strategic doctrine may lead both sides to pursue a first strike capability and cause greater tensions.

Apart from restating Moscow's strategic position, the commentary was largely designed for Western Europe, where the Russians are trying to create or stimulate doubts among Washington's allies.

Kennedy Pledges His Support of Carter Despite President's Hedging on Job Plan

By Adam Clymer

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (NYT) — President Carter refused last night to support the precise provisions of Sen. Edward Kennedy's proposed $12-billion jobs program, but the Massachusetts senator responded to Mr. Carter's pledge to "implement its spirit and its aims" by promising to work for the president's re-election this fall.

Mr. Kennedy's aides said early today that he still had not decided whether to appear on the Democratic National Convention podium later in the evening with Mr. Carter.

The senator did not discuss the jobs issue in a terse, 45-word statement that said a Democratic victory was "imperative," but did not praise Mr. Carter.

In the statement issued from his headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel just after midnight, Sen. Kennedy said: "I congratulate President Carter on his renomination. I endorse the platform of the Democratic Party. I will support and work for the re-election of President Carter. It is imperative that we defeat Ronald Reagan in 1980. I urge all Democrats to join in that effort."

The senator's statement ended a day of speculation about whether literal acceptance of his plan, adopted Tuesday as a plank in the party platform, was the price of his support. Through aides, he had suggested that it would be.

Day of Discussion

But ultimately Sen. Kennedy indicated that he accepted the president's commitment to propose an economic recovery program soon, even with no specific dollar figures mentioned. His announcement of support immediately buoyed the Democrats' hopes for victory over Ronald Reagan, the Republican nominee.

His decision to support the Carter campaign followed a day of discussion on the matter, including a conversation between Mr. Carter and Sen. Kennedy. The characterization of those talks as negotiations was disputed by Stuart Eizenstat, Mr. Carter's chief domestic policy adviser, who also said "they did not ask for inclusion of the $12-billion figure."

It took Sen. Kennedy about three hours to respond after Mr. Carter sent him his position early in the evening. While the senator and some of his supporters on the convention floor pondered their reaction to the president's gently worded rejection, the administration sought support elsewhere.

Carter's Congratulations

A spokesman for Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, called Mr. Carter's response acceptable. But Jerry Wurf, president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes, called Mr. Carter's comments "meaningless phrases."

And at least one other major labor leader said that while he was generally pleased with the president's statement, he had told administration officials that they needed to get Sen. Kennedy's approval, since it was the senator's proposal that the convention adopted.

Mr. Carter flew here from Washington early today and repeatedly congratulated Sen. Kennedy on his rousing speech to the convention Tuesday night, the speech that led to a shouted voice vote by the delegates approving the jobs plan as a new plank in the platform.

He called the address "one of the greatest speeches I have ever heard." But his press secretary, Jody Powell, made it clear that the approval of the rhetoric and the stinging attacks on Mr. Reagan did not mean that Mr. Carter was accepting all of Sen. Kennedy's arguments. He said the president had to make his judgments on a sounder basis than "to achieve some transient advantage at a convention or somewhere else."

The issue, although discussed without any of the personal rancor that has punctuated the two Democrats' rivalry, seemed to be a solid obstacle to efforts to soothe the party wounds, into which both sides have been pouring salt for 11 months, or ever since Sen. Kennedy started indicating that he would challenge the incumbent.

The consultations involving the jobs plank were going on at several levels. But even so, they were only one element in a day of tugs toward unity and disunity.

Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, who is running as an independent candidate for president, also turned up in the city to woo delegates who had supported the senator. But he had only one announced meeting, a session with Patrick Lucey, Sen. Kennedy's deputy campaign manager who resigned last night as a Wisconsin delegate "to keep my options open." Mr. Lucey, a former governor of Wisconsin, said after his meeting with Mr. Anderson that he had been "favorably impressed," but that his options were still open.

And a group of about 50 black delegates, warning against disavowal of the economic planks, met with Mr. Carter's campaign leaders to ask for a meeting with the president. Many of them had supported an attempted compromise on the jobs program, only to find Sen. Kennedy's forces holding firm to their plan and winning anyway.

Carter Wins Renomination After Divided Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

convention yesterday, so strongly that Gov. Robert Graham of Florida even referred to it in his speech nominating the president. "The thing that makes the Democratic Party work is that we know when it's time to stop our squabbling and get behind our candidate," he declared.

Gov. Graham, conceding that Mr. Carter faces a tough fight against Mr. Reagan, said, "We are going to need all of you to meet this challenge in November. We're going to need Ted Kennedy. We're going to need [California Governor] Jerry Brown. We're going to need all the warriors of this great party."

Ignoring the candidacy of independent John Anderson, Gov. Graham said that Americans would have "a crystal-clear choice" between Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan.

"Will we be satisfied with a man of nostalgia and wishful thinking?" he asked. "Or do we want a man of substance and reality? Will we be satisfied with a man of fear and suspicion? Or do we want a man of hope and compassion? Will we be satisfied with a man of celluloid bravado? Or do we want a man of genuine courage?"

In a statement to the convention, Mr. Carter supported the great bulk of the platform, but expressed some reservations about several planks, specifically Sen. Kennedy's $12-billion jobs program. An aide called it "papering over the differences."

Mr. Carter said, "I will proudly run on the platform of the Democratic Party. Our platform has set forth great goals and principles for the next four years. I enthusiastically endorse these ideals which were so eloquently put forth by Sen. Kennedy last evening. Fritz Mondale and I, in partnership with the Congress, state and local officials, and with you, will strive to achieve them."

Four Protesters Arrested

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP) — A march on the Democratic convention yesterday by about 200 anti-draft protesters led to four arrests when some of the demonstrators sat down in the street.

The march began at an armed forces recruiting center in Harlem and proceeded toward midtown Manhattan. Several marchers wheeled along a 6-foot papier-mache head of President Carter. Members of the group said they had a permit to march in the street, but at the southwest corner of Central Park, police tried to force them onto the sidewalk.

"They got out their sticks and they were excessively rough," one demonstrator said.

Western Allies Approve Joint Weapons Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP) — The United States, West Germany and Britain agreed today to develop new types of air combat missiles in such a way as to save everyone money by avoiding duplication.

Under the agreement, the United States will develop and produce an advanced medium-range air-to-air missile, while a European consortium will carry out the same process with an advanced short-range air combat missile to be fired from planes.

The agreement is one of the first major efforts under what is called a "family of weapons concept" aimed at eliminating wasteful duplication in development and production of weapons used by the NATO alliance. If the new missiles meet its requirements, the announcement said, France has an option of becoming a participant.

"Both sides of the Atlantic will eventually produce both systems, since the developing contractors will license co-production rights to their counterparts overseas," the announcement said.

After the Deluge, Kennedy Seems Stronger Than Ever

(Continued from Page 1)

dential campaign that is about to start.

In a day when political parties are continuing to decline in public esteem and influence, he reminded the Democrats that they stood for the sum of all their disparate parts — not just, as it has seemed in recent years, the constantly warring factions of one special group competing against another, with one canceling out another. More important, he offered a prescription of why the Democrats have won national elections consistently for nearly half a century, and how they can do so again.

Sen. Kennedy was striking the sparks of what is left of the old coalition — the unions, the blacks, the cities, the poor, the elderly along with the women — and saying that together they still represent the majority. In terms of population, that clearly is true. Whether they continue to form a cohesive voting group any longer is debatable. But politically, the Democrats cannot win without them. There is where Sen. Kennedy's role in this campaign is most intriguing.

Carter Needs Kennedy

For Mr. Carter and the Democrats, the battleground of this campaign lies again in the major industrial states — Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, California. With the exception of Illinois, which Mr. Carter won decisively, and Ohio, where he triumphed narrowly, Sen. Kennedy won them all in the primaries.

Mr. Carter, by every sounding, remains weak in them. They are even more critical for his chances now than they were four years ago. With his solid Southern base badly threatened if not surely eroded, Mr. Carter needs the help of Sen. Kennedy and his workers in the industrial states.

The belief here is that Sen. Kennedy will campaign vigorously for his party, will work to defeat Republican nominee Ronald Reagan and elect Democrats. If his efforts help keep Mr. Carter in the White House, he can claim part of the credit. If the president loses, Sen. Kennedy will be blameless. Either way he stands today in a more formidable political position.

His speech here accomplished something else. It demonstrated that he alone among the Democrats has the ability to stir the old party choir, to tap institutional memories, to evoke the history of previous political triumphs and struggles. His actions this week showed that, however fumbling his own campaign had been, he is still capable of seizing a moment and making it his. From his quick withdrawal from the race to his summons to his party from the podium, he was acting with a decisiveness that so often had been lacking in his past.

Many Democrats with presidential aspirations already are looking beyond this campaign. Not long ago it appeared certain this chapter of the Kennedy story had ended after a generation.

Now they find themselves still facing a Kennedy in their future.

South Korea Tries Opposition Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

ct. 26 murder of President Park hung Hee. Military officers and plomats have been quoted as say- g that South Korea needed strong adership and stability before de- ocracy — a position swiftly disa- wed by officials in Washington s week.

Mr. Kim was arrested May 17 d was held without seeing a law- r or his family until last Saturday. e 56-year-old politician has lost ight, and friends said that as of sterday he still had no lawyer. He is facing what is probably the st serious crisis in a turbulent ca- r. At least two attempts have en made on his life by govern- ent agents, and he was kidnapped m Japan by the Korean Central telligence Agency in 1973.

His stay in Japan, which followed 1971 presidential election here in ich he took 47 percent of the pular vote and nearly beat the in- mbent Park, led to what may be e gravest charges against him: at in 1973 he founded an "anti- ate" organization, the National ongress for the Restoration of De- ocracy and Promotion of the Uni- ation of Korea, and financed it th more than $200,000 allegedly m North Korean sources.

Dismissed

In an interview at his home Dec. Mr. Kim dismissed the charges. e money for the organization me from "Japanese businessmen, orean businessmen, people from y native town of Mokpo ... How uld you call them 'North orean?'" he said. His political ghts were restored Feb. 29, when e Choi government ruled that he as not guilty in this connection.

But these charges have been revived, and the formal indictment stresses Mr. Kim's actions in Japan seven years ago.

How the prosecution will develop the charges remains to be seen. The court is likely to go into closed session to hear defense statements on anything affecting "national security," if the "open trial" precedent that was set for Park's assassin, former KCIA chief Kim Jae Kyu, is followed.

The military is expected to push the case quickly through the courts, and Mr. Kim is likely to appeal any conviction up to the Supreme Court. Five of the top court's 16 members resigned over the weekend, in some cases apparently under political pressure, according to sources in the legal profession.

Key Question

A key question is whether the prosecution will use initial army charges that Mr. Kim provoked anti-government riots at Kwangju in May in which 250 people died, the worst violence here since the Korean War. The difficulty with using that accusation, it appeared, is that Mr. Kim was arrested on May 17, before the nine-day outburst of mob violence at Kwangju.

Gen. Chon said in an interview that Mr. Kim was responsible for the Kwangju violence. He implied that this would figure in the charges against him, saying: "The riot in Kwangju, he had very much to do with that." But the general said that the trial was not politically motivated. "He is not a political prisoner, this is not a political trial," he said.

Mr. Kim, it is alleged, gave money to student leaders to organize demonstrations in Seoul May 13-15 and also passed some $8,000 to student leaders at Kwangju.

The opposition leader created a political organization after his civil rights were restored in February, but opposition sources said he also alienated dissident allies such as former President Yun Po with his abrasive tactics as he sought a head-on conflict with the military in political terms. "This was most imprudent, but was it criminal?" asked an opposition critic of Kim's.

Foreign Statements Regretted

SEOUL, Aug. 14 (AP) — The South Korean government "deeply regrets the intemperate statements of foreign government officials concerning the trial of Kim Dae Jung and 23 of his supporters," a government spokesman said today. He apparently was referring to a U.S. State Department comment.

Kim Su Doc, director general of the Korean Overseas Information Service, said that "it is an internationally accepted practice to withhold any comment on pending judicial matters, and premature expressions of concern are inappropriate and can be considered tantamount to an attempt to manipulate the judicial processes of a friendly country."

State Department spokesman David Passage yesterday urged South Korean authorities to adopt measures which conform with accepted judicial standards and expressed U.S. interest in moves toward "liberalization of some of the measures undertaken in recent months which do not conform with commonly accepted human rights practices and standards."

Carter Reported Ready To Propose New Bomber

(Continued from Page 1)

modern warplane from the drawing board to the runway.

To some Air Force leaders, this means Mr. Carter will have to settle for a simpler bomber than the Stealth, perhaps leaving an opening for a variant of the B-1. But they concede that going back to any bomber resembling the B-1 would be politically uncomfortable for him.

An attractive middle ground for Carter would be to promise to develop a new bomber, give the public a peak at the wonder technology now in reach — such as airplane skins that absorb or deflect radar beams — and leave the specific choice open until after the November election.

The Air Force Scientific Advisory Board studied the various bomber options last month and concluded that the new plane should be able to perform a multitude of missions, not just deliver a nuclear weapon to a stationary target. Missiles are accurate enough for that, the board reasoned.

A multi-mission bomber could attack moving targets, drop mines or fire missiles at ships, the board concluded. It reportedly discouraged the idea that a virtually "invisible" aircraft like Stealth could be built anytime soon.

Jimmy Carter would not be the first Democratic president to disclose warplane secrets to dramatize a commitment to a strong national defense. On Feb. 29, 1974, President Lyndon Johnson ripped the secrecy veil off the A-11 spy plane built at the Lockheed "skunk works" in California, a highly secret facility that is expected to contribute technology to any new bomber deployed by the United States.

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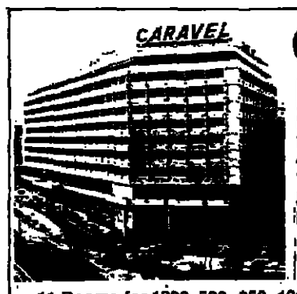

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Friday, August 15, 1980

Carter Again

Joylessly, almost begrudgingly, the Democratic Party has nominated President Carter to head its ticket in November. Despite the fact that Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., released his delegates, most of them did not switch to the president on the first ballot. But there is little doubt that slowly, unity will emerge out of the chaos of the party. It may only be patchwork unity and it probably won't last beyond November. But the Democrats will coalesce for the campaign, as they usually do. Joy, though, or even convincing enthusiasm, will be harder to come by unless Mr. Carter begins to look more like a winner.

There are many reasons why the Carter candidacy is less than inspirational. They include the polls, which have been disastrous; the record, for which the president gave himself depressingly mediocre grades; the pervasive sense that critical lessons, such as how to work effectively with Congress, remain unlearned; and nagging doubts about Mr. Carter's judgment based on the still incompletely understood triangular relationship between the White House, the president's brother Billy and Libya. It all adds up to the most discouraging killjoy of all: As of now, the president looks like a loser.

To turn that perception around, first among the party workers and then with the voters, will take full deployment of all the formidable campaigning skills that Mr. Carter and his peculiarly talented organization can command. Sen. Kennedy has said he will help. To do otherwise would be self-destructive. He will do more for his own chances in 1984 by supporting the party enthusiastically rather than tepidly.

Although the president has fudged on whether he will support several Democratic planks, he will still campaign on a platform that has much broader appeal, even for Republicans, than that of the Republican Party. But voters understand just how little platforms reflect reality, therefore the party program's influence on the election will be marginal. The only real issue will be competence. Mr. Reagan will continue attacking the president on what he portrays as a record of incompetence, and Mr. Carter will attack his Republican opponent on his lack of any relevant record at all. And, as Sen. Kennedy did Tuesday night, the president will attack Mr. Reagan on his spoken record, which sometimes suggests lack of familiarity with the most fundamental principles of policy and government.

What this promises is a Democratic campaign based less on the premise that Jimmy Carter is a good president, than on the notion that Ronald Reagan as president would be not only bad, but dangerous. The potential for mud-slinging is unusually high. The president, unfortunately, has a rather erratic moral barometer in this area. With past practice as a guide, he can be expected to skewer Mr. Reagan from time to time on the narrowest and pettiest of grounds.

Mr. Carter's real opportunity should come in the debates against Mr. Reagan and independent candidate John Anderson, if he participates. The president should be able to display his mastery of economic and foreign policy detail to advantage. That, in the age of television campaigning, would provide an appearance of competence. Mr. Reagan, of course, will have an opportunity to dispel the widely held view that he is verbally crippled without his index cards and mini-memos.

The couple of weeks between the end of the Democratic convention and Labor Day, the traditional start of the campaign, should provide a breather during which both candidates and their organizations can assess the best approach to take in the fall. The high road deserves their consideration as a potential path to victory on Election Day.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Jobs, Dollars and Platforms

Suppose that a $12 billion jobs program were enacted tomorrow morning, in response to that enthusiastic vote at the Democratic convention. The effect on employment would arrive only slowly, well after the recession had ended. But there would be one immediate effect. Interest rates would go up, because lenders would assume, correctly, that increased spending meant rising inflation. Then a good many Democrats, probably including some of those convention delegates, would accuse the president of imposing high interest deliberately. It's not altogether a hypothetical case. Something very much like it happened last winter.

If the president and the Federal Reserve Board were then to respond to the outcry by pumping up the money supply to get interest rates down, the result would probably be a dollar crisis — a rapid fall in the dollar's value abroad. To rescue the dollar, the president and the Federal Reserve would have no choice but to move rapidly to lift interest higher than ever, and to cut federal spending. Then the same outraged Democrats would accuse them of breaking the party's pledge on jobs. It is a closed circle of cause and effect, guaranteeing political failure.

The Democrats' platform, as amended, reflects a concept of an economic system that, in reality, vanished nearly 10 years ago. Incidentally, the Republican position established last month in Detroit is based on a very similar concept. Ronald Reagan's promised reduction in personal income taxes would have effects on inflation and interest similar to the Democrats' spending on jobs.

What has changed the world? The dollar now floats with no fixed exchange rate. Money moves easily and instantly from one continent to another. Lenders have had 15 years' experience with inflation, and are getting very sophisticated at protecting themselves from it. Under these conditions, the tried-and-true tactics of the 1960s sometimes produce precisely the opposite of the expected results. When larger federal deficits mean higher interest rates, the consequence may well be fewer jobs rather than more.

President Carter's careful statement that he supports the "intent" of the platform's jobs language is acknowledgment that he perceives its dangers. There are people in both parties who understand the new logic clearly. But both parties, as they reach for wider audiences, have reverted to the economic formulas that are familiar, accepted — and obsolete.

Speaking of jobs, it is a politician's job to tell the country where it stands and what it needs to do next. But this summer, both parties have got themselves committed to economic promises designed to bite their own tails.

Perhaps the promises will never be put to the test. The conventions do not speak for Congress. There is absolutely no reason to believe that Congress, under either party's leadership, would pass a foredoomed employment plan at a cost of $12 billion.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Who Shall Be Saved?

Nuclear strategy aside, there is now the matter of Presidential Directive 58, ordering more effective protection for government leaders in case of enemy attack. With a peculiar sense of timing, administration officials were disclosing it, clumsily, just as Jimmy Carter was busy fighting off Sen. Edward Kennedy's last convention attack.

The motive cited by unnamed officials, "continuity of government," is surely worthy. So long as a nuclear war remains a grim possibility, prudence requires Washington to develop evacuation and shelter plans. Cavernous hideaways have existed since the Eisenhower years. Some officials were dispatched to one, inside a Virginia mountain, during the Cuban missile crisis. And these contingency measures should be periodically reviewed.

What is troubling about the anonymously disclosed information about Directive 58 is how callous it looks to the public. People who know little of the strategic chess games that the Pentagon plays with the Russians are left to mutter about generals interested in saving themselves.

Who shall be saved if there is nuclear war? It is an imponderable question, a terrible question. Consider a story about the late Chief Justice Earl Warren. Given a special pass admitting him to a secret relocation site of government, he asked what arrangements had been made for Mrs. Warren. Answer: no wives; there was room for only 2,000 in the shelter. It is said that Warren replied, "If she's not important enough to save, neither am I." And he returned the pass.

Why raise such moral complexity, especially amid the clamor of a political campaign? Disclosing evacuation directives cannot add much to the credibility of the U.S. deterrent. But it inevitably raises questions about which officials and which generals are judged important enough to be saved, by whom, and at whose expense. The administration may have to think about the unthinkable, but if it's going to think out loud, then let it be with better grace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

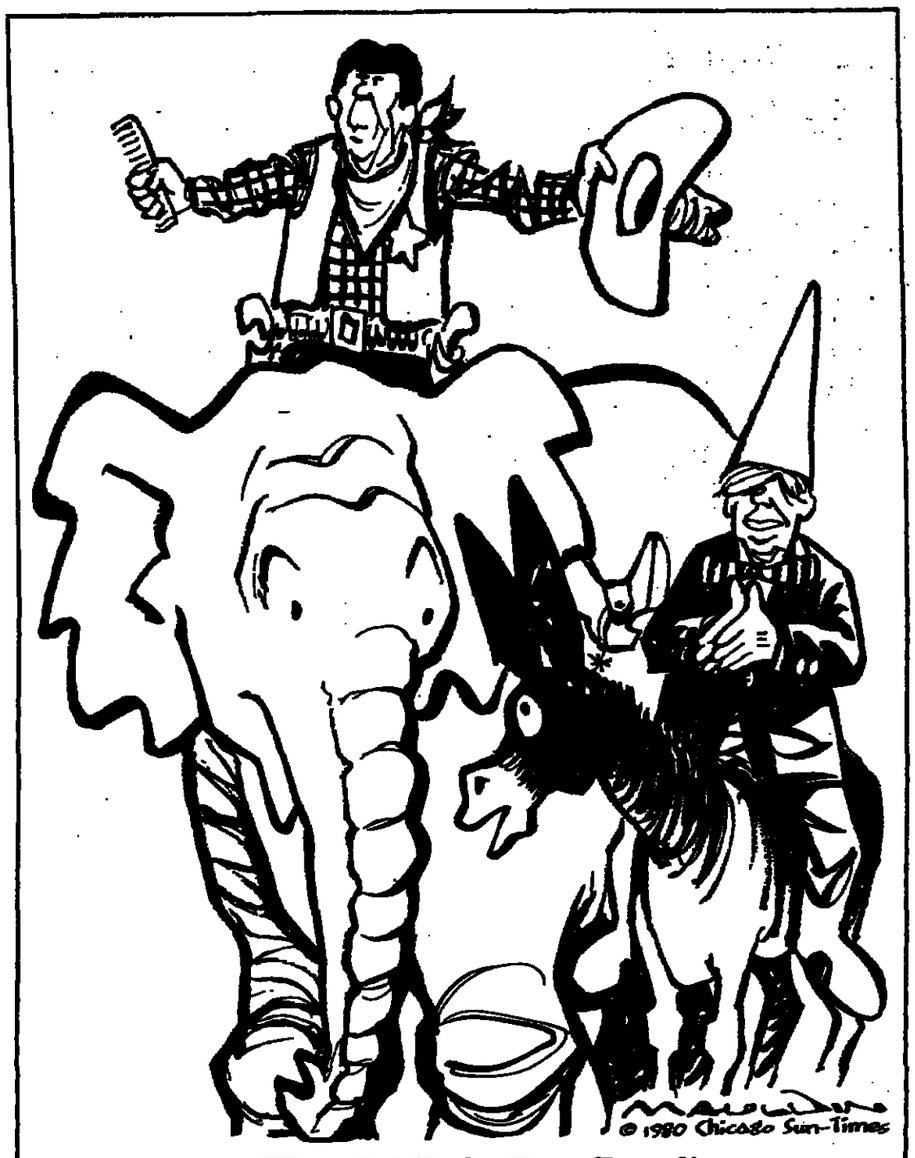
August 15, 1905

NEW YORK — A most important step appears to have been taken by the peace conference relating to Korea. Japan is to have it, if the peace treaty is signed, to do as it pleases. A list of conditions presented his morning stated that Russia should recognize, as principal dominating influence, Japan in Korea. The Russian counter-proposition was that Japan should say what it meant and that it should have Korea under a protectorate or any other form of control. This is a part of the plan of Russia to show the world that Japan's success here means the absolute control of Korea, Manchuria and eventually China.

Fifty Years Ago

August 15, 1930

PEKING — When the Chinese post office administration refused to give the postal workers higher wages, a strike was declared. Chinese postal workers, however, decided to keep on working (for wages) and induce the public to cease putting stamps on letters. The unions announced that mail-matter would be carried free during the strike. The strike was complicated by the fact that the post office is directed from Shanghai by the Nationalist government, although the strike is in northern (enemy) territory. The northern warlords have not interfered with the post offices, possibly because the service runs at a loss and no revenue is to be gained by taking it over.



'Where Did We Get These Clowns?'

Twilight World of Terrorism

By William Pfaff

PARIS — West European terrorism now goes on for its own sake. Its political objectives are more and more remote from reality. Its result thus only increases popular loathing for the terrorists. This is a new development (echoing an old one). One could feel encouraged, if it were not for the dead.

It seems to have been the neo-fascist right which struck in Bologna, killing more than 80 persons in the terminal there. The ostensible aim of the right is to create sufficiently chaotic conditions for the people to demand a new Mussolini to restore order.

But Benito Mussolini did not come to power by blowing up railroad stations. He offered what, at the time, seemed a dramatic and plausible program for Italian national renewal, "a new glory for Rome" — in his own words. His movement practiced violence, but against its liberal and leftist enemies, not against ordinary people gathered in public places.

Shortcut to Suicide

There is, nonetheless, a fascist spirit at work in such bombings as in Bologna. It is that liking for violence and the symbols of violence which was a crucial element in the Italian and East European fascisms of the 1930s, and in Nazism. Uniforms, marches, martial music, death's head insignia, death itself — their own, as well as their enemies' — were fundamental to fascism.

These were the kind of people whom Nietzsche said delighted in the danger of death, because in wars they find "the permission they have been seeking, the permission to evade their human purpose. War is for them a shortcut to suicide." This is recognizable in all the contemporary terrorists, of the left as well as of the right. It was true of the Red Army Faction members who killed themselves in prison in Stuttgart in 1977. It was true even of Che Guevara, hero of leftist rebellion, who set forth on his final campaign in Bolivia in 1967 leaving behind his maps, his asthma medicine, and having let unreliable people know where he was to be found.

France's Turn

France until now has largely been spared terrorism, but in recent months a government ministry and a police van have been machine-gunned, and at the beginning of August a well-organized and disciplined band of young people raided a neighborhood government headquarters to seize blank passports, identity cards and drivers' licenses.

The apparent intention is to launch in France something like the Italian leftist terrorist movement. But the question remains, to what logical purpose? In Italy the disreputable condition of government, and unchecked social injustices, offered reasonable ground for revolutionary programs and struggle.

In France, the government is, if anything, too efficient; and people scarcely are groaning under a yoke of injustice. The prospect of mobilizing the masses through spreading terror is simple nonsense.

Autonomy Goal

Why, then, are terrorists organizing in France? The answer appears to be the same: Terrorism itself is the aim. It is the terrorists themselves who are in love with death, looking to spread it. They are like the Palestine Liberation Organization terrorists who now seem willing to turn from Israeli targets and their own national struggle and serve as the mercenaries of internecine Arab and Iranian struggles. They now are in the game for its own sake.

There are, fundamentally, two kinds of terrorism today. One kind connects with reality and reason. It is the traditional kind of terrorist struggle, justified by its practicioners as to liberate minorities and win national autonomy. Basques, Corsicans and the Provisional IRA terrorists all claim to be fighting oppression by the larger societies within which their people live.

Their objectives therefore can be described in an intelligible way and it is possible to imagine even that independent Basque or Corsican states might someday exist, or that Ireland might be unified — although in the latter case, the Protestant activists of Ulster would undoubtedly launch their own terrorist campaign against what then would be the Catholic Irish majority.

The other kind of terrorists cannot be explained in this simple way. Their avowed aims can only be articulated in abstractions — the revolutionary transformation of society, complete liberation, changed consciousness, purification. They are utopians.

They also are not original. They have arisen before in modern history. The last time was late in the 19th century, when utopian anarchism inspired individual believers to bomb theaters, restaurants and cafes, and to assassinate heads of state. President McKinley in the United States was killed by one of them. The Austrian empress, a president of France and the king of Italy were other victims.

The anarchists believed that a great social convulsion could be provoked by these actions, and this then would end with people freed to live in peace, justice and spontaneous cooperation. One of these anarchists, who bombed a series of public places in Paris during the 1890s, explained, when arrested, that he meant to inspire by these bombings a new society of "no more wars, no more quarrels, no more jealousy, no more theft, no more murder, no more police, no more judges, no more administration." Another, an Italian, who assassinated French President Carnot in 1894, said simply that he was "tired of seeing the world so wicked."

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Role of Romania: Not Always a Picnic

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has something of an aversion for the obligatory annual pilgrimmage that is an integral part of the duties of a Communist leader to Leonid Brezhnev's summer residence in the Crimea. But it is he who is very largely responsible for this state of affairs.

The tradition of Crimean picnics with Mr. Brezhnev began in 1971 as plenary sessions among all the leaders of Communist states, who, curiously enough, took their vacations at the same time as Mr. Brezhnev and in the same place — as official communiques explained it. Mr. Ceausescu, however, couldn't make it for two years in a row. He did not go to the Crimea in 1974 and 1975 because his defiant diplomatic emancipation would have marked him for reproach as the black sheep of the "Socialist family."

Therefore, because of his behavior, things were changed. As of 1976, the annual picnics in Crimea became bilateral affairs. Mr. Brezhnev's more intimate meetings with his colleagues have the advantage of being less solemn and organized than the plenary sessions. They also are more discreet, that is, more direct and more honest.

For Mr. Ceausescu, who has tried to reduce his Crimean outings to the minimum, — usually 24 hours — the meetings with Mr. Brezhnev are not like an idyllic afternoon in the park. In 1978, he met Mr. Brezhnev just a few days before the arrival of Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng in Bucharest. Last year, the two men conferred in Crimea for the first time after Romania had refused to pick up its share of an increase in military spending of the Warsaw Pact.

The official communiques following those two meetings referred to "frank" exchanges, which in the Soviet diplomatic vocabulary indicates that the two men agreed to disagree.

Yet, the recent meeting was even more embarrassing than those of the two previous years. It was the first time that the two men had met since the invasion of Afghanistan, which has aggravated international tensions and harmed the Romanian diplomatic situation.

Romania's goal of independence remains unquestioned. The recent agreement signed with the European Economic Community — the first by a Communist state — is certainly proof of that, as is the pace of diplomatic activity by Bucharest, which recently has played host to such diverse personalities as Robert Mugabe, Franz-Josef Strauss, Kim Il Sung, Lord Carrington, Hua Guofeng and Santiago Carrillo.

Romania also courageously refused to vote in favor of the Soviet Union — but it did not vote against it — during the UN debate over the invasion of Afghanistan. Yet, the Romanian reaction to the Kabul affair was much more muted than after the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 or that of Cambodia in 1978. Mr. Ceausescu first mentioned the word Afghanistan in public only six months after the invasion, and then only to suggest a "political solution" to the problem because, he said, "we have already passed the most dangerous point of international tensions."

Just before that, Mr. Ceausescu sent greetings to Babrak Karmal for the Afghan national holiday. And on May 15, he signed a Warsaw Pact declaration which supported everything done by the Soviet Union, thus definitely recognizing the effects of the invasion of Afghanistan.

Mr. Ceausescu has been forced to change his politics because the situation has changed for him, particularly the economic situation.

The Romanian standard of living is the lowest of any Communist state, with the exception of Albania, and the country has not yet recovered from the effects of Mr. Ceausescus' attempts to industrialize Romania. This policy, for example, created a petroleum refining capacity of 33 million tons, whereas Romania produces only 12.5 million tons of petroleum. Thus, it has to buy 21 million tons from outside to utilize the refinery investment.

And, for the first time in history the Soviet Union last year sold 400,000 tons of petroleum to Romania and has promised to sell it 3 million tons this year. And no economic assistance is ever granted in the East without gaining some political advantage in exchange.

The violent repression of dissidents who inevitably are created by such conditions as Mr. Ceausescu's form of Balkan Stalinism are proof of his "ideological purity" in case Moscow gets any ideas about changing the individualistic form of Communism in Bucharest.

Mr. Ceausescu also was able to note the change of tide in the world and the difference in the balance of power as the increase in the Kremlin's international aggressivity was met by an increase of divisions in the West.

The internal disruption of the West became evident through the failure of the Olympic boycott as well as of the economic embargo against the Soviet Union, in addition to the trips East of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. This was enough to convince Romania that the West is ready for any dialogue despite the din of the battle in Afghanistan.

The result of all this was the Soviet-Romanian communique following the recent Crimean picnic which recalls "mutual cooperation and a friendly atmosphere" between the two nations and adds that "the decisions of the Warsaw Pact constitute a good basis of joint bilateral action."

Under the present circumstances in Europe, there seems to be no particular reason for Mr. Ceausescu to play the role of a hero.

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Kennedy and Carter

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — A few hours after Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., set the delegates roaring with his masterful speech, a Democratic strategist said: "Teddy has already done more for Jimmy Carter than Reagan did for Ford in all of 1976."

Done more for Carter? Why would anyone say that? The speech was a personal triumph for Sen. Kennedy, and in cheering him the delegates were also really expressing their disappointment with President Carter. But the comment had it right.

Kennedy put some passion into a convention that had seemed almost detached. He made the delegates care. He aroused the old Democratic political emotions, not only in Madison Square Garden but surely around the country. And he did it without criticizing Carter.

Main Hope

Most important, he began the process that is the main hope of a Democratic victory in November: making Ronald Reagan the issue. His parade of preposterous Reagan quotations ("80 percent of air pollution comes from plants and trees") brought the convention to life.

If in the process Kennedy enabled people to let out their frustrations — with Carter and with the problems of life these days — that will do the president no harm. It will not, that is, if Carter is able to use the occasion to broaden his base and bring strayed liberal and independent voters back into the fold. It is a big if.

The opportunity is there for Carter, as the convention shows. For despite all the television talk about a "divided convention," it is a tame affair by the standards of Democratic brawling in the past. This is nothing like 1968, when the delegates were in conflict over a profound issue — the Vietnam War — and when emotions boiled up into genuine rage. Those watching on television this time see no great rancor.

As a case in point, the talk of walkouts when Carter won the rules fight and locked up the nomination was pretty much pipsqueak stuff. It came from such people as the machinists' union president, William Winpisinger, the political genius who dumped Sen. Dick Clark of Iowa in displeasure at one Clark vote on natural gas pricing and helped to elect a right-wing extremist instead.

Beyond the Convention

The crucial question lies beyond the convention: Will the people who would naturally oppose a Reagan presidency see Carter as the only realistic alternative and work for his election? To take an acute example, will New York's Liberal Party go for Carter or make John Anderson its nominee, thus very likely throwing New York to Reagan?

Kennedy could make a great difference in that regard. There are endorsements and endorsements: Reagan formally supported the ticket in 1976, but he seemed to have trouble remembering Gerald Ford's name thereafter. Kennedy's active participation in the campaign would help Carter just where he is weakest, in the industrial areas that he has to win.

And Kennedy is what he said he was when he dropped out of the race for the nomination: "a realist." There were those around him who wanted a war to the end with Carter, who thought that four years of Reagan would swing the country's politics back to the liberal side. Kennedy rejected that advice. He remembered what Gene McCarthy's coldness cost the Democrats in 1968, and what the political effects were over the next eight years.

It seems obvious, too, that Kennedy would enjoy campaigning against Reagan. There was a zest in the delivery of those Reagan passages of his convention speech. He is ready to go.

But all this requires a certain understanding — forgiveness may be the word — from Carter. He will have to rise above that mean streak in him, the vindictiveness that showed when he put down Cyrus Vance after Vance's resignation as secretary of state. He will have to be generous, be willing to deal with a broader political circle.

The first test for Carter was his response to the Kennedy platform victories on economic issues. Having won a few at last, Kennedy could hardly be expected to give up and bear it if Carter repudiated those planks. Kennedy could understand some adjustments, but not a rejection of principle — especially not of the call for new federal action to create jobs. Carter's answer deftly defused the issue.

With unemployment rising, Carter's attitude on the jobs issue will be seen by many apart from Kennedy as a powerful symbol. The right answer is hardly clear; there is no agreement among economists or anyone else on how the government can fight unemployment and inflation at the same time. But if Carter hopes to carry Pennsylvania, Michigan and Illinois, he surely has to project a willingness to try a new path.

Carter has a great chance for healing in his acceptance speech. After the convention, he will be tested in the ability to work with Kennedy people and others outside his own circle in the states that he lost in the primaries. Will he have the confidence to take the long view? On the answer may depend his ability not only to win but to govern.

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Letters

Important Election

President Carter has my full support.

I feel that this is the most important election since 1940.

What President Carter stands for is against what Ronald Reagan stands for. If Carter were to be defeated, who then would dare to try to do what he tried to do? Who would dare to be reasonable and compassionate? Who would dare again to be a human president?

ELF CHADIS.
Oslo.

Nuclear Club

Re the article "Joining the Nuclear Club" (IHT, Aug. 7) by Jonathan Power:

The writer is unperturbed about the existence of an Israeli bomb but terribly concerned that Iraq may be building one too. Similarly, it is advocated that India should be treated with kid gloves despite that country's advanced nuclear and rocket program, while Pakistan is singled out to be the target for Western (read U.S.) pressure to abandon its own modest efforts.

In the same issue, the front page carries a detailed report of the new U.S. nuclear strategy which enormously increases the risk of nuclear warfare.

The existence of such double standards and inconsistencies makes a mockery of nuclear nonproliferation in a world which accepts that might is right.

MOHAMMED FAROOQ.
Manama, Bahrain.

Picking on Billy?

The concerted effort of a large segment of the free press to hang President Carter for his prodigal brother Billy's perambulations smacks of McCarthyism and similar witch-hunts. I pity the press when the pendulum swings the other way.

CHARLES RYAN.
Kassel, West Germany.

INTERNATIONAL
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Surinam Leader Out, Army Takes Control

THE HAGUE, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Johan Ferrier was deposed as Surinam's president last night and the Cabinet handed power to the army, according to news reports reaching here today.

The Dutch news agency ANP said that the army had declared a state of emergency this morning, suspended the constitution indefinitely and imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew.

There were no reports of fighting or arrests.

The Dutch news agency said that Mr. Ferrier's resignation was announced by Premier Henk Chin a Sen in a television broadcast last night. He said he had assumed the role of president himself at the request of the army.

Last Feb. 25, a group of Army sergeants under the leadership of Daisy Bouterse and Roy Horb overthrew the elected government in a coup in which 10 persons were killed and Paramaribo's riverside police headquarters was shelled by a coastal patrol vessel.

Today a Dutch Foreign Ministry official in The Hague said there had been no official news from the former Netherlands colony, a hilly 63,250-square-mile nation adjoining Guyana, French Guiana and Brazil on the northeastern coast of South America.

"All communications with Paramaribo, the capital, were cut Wednesday evening. We have heard nothing official about the changed situation, but then the country has been fully independent since 1975, so there is no obligation to tell us anything," the official said.

Surinam's estimated 450,000 population is a blend of East Indians, Creoles, Javanese, descendants of runaway black slaves, Europeans, Chinese and Amerindians.

Surinam became independent from Dutch rule 21 years after it was given equal status with the motherland in 1954. Mr. Ferrier, the former Netherlands governor, was made president on independence.

After the February coup, the 800-man army set up the National Military Council, which controlled the country until Henk Chin a Sen was appointed premier and formed a Cabinet.

Former Premier Henck Arron was held under house arrest until earlier this month when he was freed.

The new government included among its priorities the elimination of corruption in government, economic improvement and a program of social development.

According to the Dutch news agency, Dr. Chin a Sen said yesterday that failure to make significant progress toward these goals was one of the reasons for the new army takeover.

The news agency said there had been a conflict between Mr. Ferrier and Dr. Chin a Sen over budget priorities. The president threatened to resign, the agency said, and when Mr. Bouterse heard about it he demanded the president's resignation.

In May this year the National Military Council beat down a countercoup led by Frits Ormskerk, a former soldier, who was later executed.

In his radio speech Dr. Chin a Sen reportedly referred to opposition forces who planned to take over the country in right-wing and left-wing coups. He said he would put down all agitation and promised to create "a prosperous Surinam in which social justice applies for all."

AP

Martin Thomas

Cuban Refugees Hijack U.S. Jet Back to Havana

MIAMI, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Seven Cuban refugees, disappointed with their new lives in the United States, hijacked an Air Florida jet with 74 persons aboard to Havana yesterday by threatening to explode a bottle of gasoline.

It was the second Air Florida flight between Miami and Key West hijacked this week and aviation officials have expressed private concerns that Cuban refugees wanting to return to their homeland might launch a new wave of air piracy. "It appears we may have the start of a new problem," said a Federal Aviation Administration official in Washington.

Nearly 119,000 Cuban refugees were ferried across the Florida Straits to Key West early this summer, but thousands have been unable to find permanent housing or jobs and have expressed dissatisfaction with their situations in the United States.

An FBI spokesman said that all seven refugees in yesterday's hijacking were young men who were believed to have lived in a refugee tent city in Miami before they went to Key West to look for jobs.

The hijacked Boeing 737 landed in Havana at 11:15 a.m. and did not return to Miami until 4:02 p.m. The flight's co-pilot, Doug Watters, and Key West health spa owner Martin Thomas were also aboard an Air Florida jet that was hijacked to Cuba last Sunday by a man who was also believed to be a recent arrival from Cuba.

Honecker Leaves Russia

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (Reuters) — East German head of state Erich Honecker left for home today after a four-day visit to the Soviet Union during which he conferred in Crimea with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Obituaries

Mikhail Vodopyanov, 80, Early Soviet Arctic Flier

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (NYT) — Mikhail V. Vodopyanov, 80, a noted Soviet Arctic flier and author, has died in Moscow.

Mr. Vodopyanov was in the news in the mid-1930s when the Soviet Union promoted a program of Arctic exploration.

He pioneered new polar air routes and took part in the rescue of a marooned Soviet expedition on the ship Chelyuskin, which became stuck in ice in an attempt to navigate along the north coast of Siberia in 1934. For his exploit he received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Vodopyanov is credited with the idea of establishing a base camp on the ice at the North Pole, and he piloted the plane that located a suitable floe and landed the expedition members there in May, 1937.

Mr. Vodopyanov began his career as a civilian pilot in the 1920s on some of the Soviet Union's early airline routes, between Moscow and Leningrad, and between Moscow and Irkutsk in Siberia.

In World War II, he commanded an air force division and rose to the rank of major general in 1943. He retired in 1946 and published an autobiography and a number of novels and stories based on his Arctic flights.

Solomon Grayzel

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (NYT) — Solomon Grayzel, 84, an editor and authority on Jewish history whose speciality was the relationship of Christians and Jews in the Middle Ages, died Tuesday in Englewood, N.J., after a long illness.

For nearly three decades before joining the faculty at Dropsie University in Philadelphia, Mr. Grayzel was editor of the Jewish Publication Society of America, becoming editor in chief in 1939. He was elected president of the Jewish Book Council of America in 1945 and was a professor of history at Dropsie from 1966 to 1978.

Donald Dozer

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (NYT) — Donald Dozer, 75, an authority on Latin America who had taught at several universities and worked for more than 11 years as an intelligence analyst for the U.S. government, died on Aug. 4 in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Mr. Dozer had retired as a professor of history at the University of California, Santa Barbara, eight years ago. But he continued teaching at the American Graduate School of International Management in Glendale, Ariz., and at the school's branches in Mexico and Japan. From 1949 to 1951, he coordinated a special intelligence project on Latin America for the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Konstantin Rudnev

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Konstantin Rudnev, 69, who was credited with making valuable contributions to the Soviet space program, died yesterday, Tass reported.

Mr. Rudnev served as minister of defense technology from 1958-61 and as a deputy premier from 1961 to 1965, when he was named to the post of minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems.

Rev. Carl Reinert

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 14 (UPI) — The Rev. Carl Reinert, 67, a Jesuit priest and former president of Creighton University here, died yesterday from complications incurred from heart surgery nearly a year ago.

Raymond Kendall

CORONA DEL MAR, Calif., Aug. 14 (UPI) — Raymond Kendall, 70, dean of the school of music at the University of Southern California from 1948 to 1967, died Monday of cancer.

Clinton R. Wilkinson

HAMMOND, Ind., Aug. 14 (AP) — Clinton R. Wilkinson, 58, managing editor of the Hammond Times, died yesterday.

Statistics

EEC: All You Ever Wanted to Know

By Henry Gottlieb

BRUSSELS (AP) — There's a new book out this summer, full of sex, wealth, violence, social upheaval and death. But it won't be a best seller and it won't be a movie.

It is "Social Indicators for the European Community," a 234-page mine for trivia prospectors and armchair students of the Western European scene. All by the numbers.

Those willing to plow through its tables, asterisks, small type and symbols are apt to make some startling discoveries or reinforce their stereotypical beliefs about the nine Common Market countries.

For example, according to the book, published by the Common Market's statistical service, Irish workers strike more often than Danes and Belgium has more doctors per capita than Britain. People in Italy like to walk to work, and if you're an average Luxembourg resident it will take 58 minutes of work to buy a leg of lamb.

The French Disease

Cirrhosis of the liver, an ailment linked to heavy drinking, kills more people in France — 47.6 per 100,000 — than in any of the other eight EEC countries, Italy, Denmark, Britain, the Netherlands, West Germany, Belgium, Ireland and Luxembourg.

The average Belgian worker spends 59 minutes on the job to make enough money for a kilo (2.2 pounds) of frozen fish. The average Frenchman works 1.49 hours for it. That is not just any fish, but "cod fillets, not breadcrumbed, in carton."

If you're a miner in Luxembourg your chances of getting killed on the job are greater than in any other Common Market country. The safest mines are in the Netherlands, where one in a million miners died last year.

Readers who look long and hard enough will find some aspect of social life in which one nation excels. Here is a list of things in which each country leads. Most are in per capita terms.

Luxembourg: night workers, foreign students, people leaving the country each year, houses with more than seven rooms — 25 percent of all the dwellings.

West Germany: total population, paid holidays for workers covered by union contracts, maternal mortality — 36 per 100,000 births.

Britain: money spent on entertainment, length of hospital stays — a mean of 22 days.

Belgium: female traffic fatalities, outhouses, part-time working women, doctors — one for every 490 residents.

Netherlands: population density, people who ride bicycles to work, life expectancy — 71.5 years for men and 78 years for women.

Ireland: birth rate, hours lost in labor disputes, students — 23.2 percent of the population.

France: rice and meat consumption, male traffic deaths, teen-age brides — 6.4 percent of all married women in France.

Italy: teen-age fertility, unemployment, pay for women coal miners, black-and-white television sets — in 90.7 percent of all Italian homes.

Denmark: divorce, employment, trade unionists, suicide, spending for education — the equivalent of $5,790 a student.

The purpose of the book is to give Common Market planners information on conditions in the nine countries and identify problems. The information comes from national archives and Common Market questionnaires.

"Social Indicators for the European Community" is available in Common Market offices in 13 countries.

Food

U.S. Horses Fall to European Appetite

By Denis Collins

WASHINGTON (WP) — In Japan and much of Europe, they eat horses. And Europe's hunger for horseflesh is changing the United States' billion-dollar pleasure-horse industry, driving the price for horses up tenfold in the last 10 years. This has presented many owners with a temptation to send their horses to European butcher shops.

It's not just the old nags that are ending up as overseas steaks and hamburgers, it's the healthy horses now, said John Heyl, manager of a northern Virginia livestock exchange. Europeans, he said, "like thoroughbred horses because they've been eating grain all their lives."

Pasture to Platter

Heyl presides over one of two monthly auctions that send hundreds of horses, many of them young and healthy, to slaughter for food. The boom in horse meat sales last year took 327,000 horses in the United States from pasture to platter.

The foreign taste for equine steak has driven the price of horseflesh from 5 cents to 50 cents a pound. "We think it is absolutely appalling that the horse industry has so little interest in preserving young, healthy horses and will send them at auction knowing the majority are going to horse meat killers," said Joan Blue, the president of the American Horse Protection Association, a national organization with headquarters in Washington.

One thing that both sides will agree on is that the lucrative foreign market has priced many potential horse owners in the United States out of the field. "The price of a [unregistered] horse has been pushed up astronomically," said Ms. Blue. "Children wanting a good horse to learn to ride will have to be millionaires to afford it."

The increased market for horseflesh also has been accompanied by a rash of rustling. "Valuable horses have been kidnapped out of pastures for the meat market," said Peter Winants, editor of Chronicle of the Horse, a magazine published in Middleburg, Va. "It came about the same time as the value of meat went up."

Sharps and Flats

MONTE CARLO — Lena Horne tops the bill at the Sporting Club with the Sy Oliver orchestra Aug. 15-17 at 9 p.m. Julie Rogers comes in on the 18th for a two week engagement with Andre Levasseur's show "La Vie en Rose."

COPENHAGEN — Benny Carter is featured at the Jazzhus Slukefter in Tivoli Gardens through Aug. 16, followed by the Ernie Wilkins Almost Big Band Aug. 18-25 and Thad Jones Aug. 21-23.

HELSINKI — The Delta Rhythm Boys are appearing nightly at the Hotel Kalastajatorppa.

PARIS — Lavelle is featured at the Chapelle des Lombards through Aug. 16. Pianist Sam Varsanyi is at the Golden Hat every evening through the 24th.

WEST BERLIN — The group Mombasa and the company Fountainhead will present a "happening" of music, dance and theater at the Tempodrom in Potsdamer Platz Aug. 20-24 at 8 p.m.

BASEL — Vera Love is singing every night at the Clara night club until the end of the month.

LONDON — Richie Blackmore will be at the Rainbow Theatre Aug. 16. The following night Ultravox is at the Lyceum Ballroom. There will be a Festival of Black Music Aug. 20-29 at the Riverside Studios. The Jimmy Gourley trio is at the Pizza Express through Aug. 16.

ON TOUR — The group Police will wind up their French tour with appearances in Royan Aug. 16, Orange the 20th and Toulon the 26th.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Legacies

The London Dowries

By Mary Cupito

LONDON (NYT) — Three London brides will receive unusual wedding gifts this year — dowries from an Italian merchant who has been dead for nearly 100 years.

Pasquale Favale came to England from Naples in the 19th century and met and married a young London woman. His regard for her and for the city where he spent many happy years inspired him to provide in his will for dowries for "three poor, honest young women of London" every year in perpetuity.

Those eligible are women who are natives of London or who have lived in the City for seven years, between the ages of 16 and 25, and who either have been married in the 12 months prior to the date of the award or are about to be married.

But the General Purposes Committee of the City of London, which oversees the bequest, has had difficulty the past few years in finding three women who qualified.

Many visitors think the City of London is the 600-square-mile metropolis of seven million people. But the City, as the area is called, is really only part of London — a borough of approximately one square mile within Greater London. It encompasses the financial district, the newspaper offices along Fleet Street and a number of law offices, and it has a population of only about 6,000 people.

Dubious Anniversary

So finding women born in the area or residing there for seven years has become a problem. The General Purposes Committee was particularly worried about finding three eligible women this year because it is, the committee says, the 100th anniversary of Favale's will.

But the record shows otherwise. In the journal of the Common Council, which preceded the General Purposes Committee, an entry for August, 1882, notes in flowing script that Favale's will was dated "March last." That would mean 1882 or, possibly, 1881. The committee's typed records show the date of the will as 1880. The will, however, has been lost, so 1980 will be celebrated as the centenary year.

While no one knows anything else about Favale, he was almost certainly a music lover and amateur composer. The handwritten record notes that he bequeathed "his unpublished tragic opera in three acts, 'Elzira,' to Her Majesty the Queen in the hopes that Her Majesty will command its representation for the benefit of the poor of London."

That may have been the last of 'Elzira,' but Favale's money has been making women a little richer ever since 1914, when enough interest had accrued on the £720 bequest to pay for three dowries of £12 each. The committee, apparently in order to comply with Favale's wish that the dowries be continued through the years, decided to take the money and invest so that the awards would come from the interest.

Lately, the dowries have been £24 each, about $55. That amount may not be much, but the winners don't seem to mind.

One of them, Leslie Anne Smith, 23, was happy enough just to be attending the award ceremony at the mayor's office. "The way I look at it," she said, "the money is a bonus."

She, like the other winners, Amanda Gore, a 21-year-old personnel secretary, and Mrs. L.J. Cooper, a 23-year-old typist, saw advertisements for the dowry in local papers.

None of the brides know or will tell what they will do with the money. Mrs. Smith said, "I'm going to buy something I can hand down to my children." She is considerably more romantic than one of last year's winners, who seemed to recall that her dowry "went towards the phone bill."

On Sept. 15, in honor of the purported centenary of Favale's will, Lord Mayor Sir Peter Gabsden will present the women with their checks. He will make a speech to the brides and their husbands about living happily ever after, and then they will all go out to dinner. The city officials have not yet chosen the restaurant. They only know that it will be Italian.

Exhibitions

Tracing the Fine Art of Penmanship

By Naomi Barry

LONDON (IHT) — By a satiric coincidence with the announcement of a 20 to 30 percent telephone rate increase this autumn, the Victoria and Albert is presenting a provocative show called "The Universal Penman," or as one of the exhibits puts it, the "Anatomy of Faire Writing" in the Western world. Thus may economics force a revival of what can be one of the most exquisite of the useful arts.

The exhibit's earliest example is a letter from the year 103 by an Egypt-based Roman officer concerning six new recruits. The officer wrote on papyrus with a reed pen and used a cursive script which was gentler and speedier than the incisive characters employed for carving on stone.

Impetus of Printing

The invention of the printing press paradoxically was the great impetus to Western calligraphy. Hitherto, books primarily were costly Bibles and religious texts copied with painstaking perfection and rare beauty by scribes in monasteries.

However, with more books available, more people learned to read. Once having learned to read, they wanted to learn to write. By the 16th century a new accomplishment had been added to the education of a European gentleman. The writing master (who often taught a bit of arithmetic as well) became a fixture of society, along with the dancing master and the fencing master.

The writing master proudly emphasized "Command of Hand," illustrating borders with extravagant flourishes in a single line to demonstrate their skill. Almost every reputable manual was embellished with pen and ink single-line drawings of fish and dragons, allegorical figures and fully rigged sailing ships, swags and garlands.

The celebrated copy books were anthologies depicting the various handwriting styles of Italy, France, Spain, the Netherlands and England. The Italians were famed for developing an elaborate "club" to enhance the ascending and descending loops of such letters as f, g, p and q.

The Frenchman Marchand — writing master of the Duchesse de Bourgogne — based his copybook on the principles of the Italian style. It was ordered by Mme. de Maintenon for the school for aristocratic young ladies in Saint-Cyr. Marchand's handbook included an engraving showing correct posture while writing. The erect young lady pictured at her octagonal writing table prettily penning a letter is assumed to be the young duchess herself.

Meanwhile the Sieur Nicolas Lesgret, an official writing master of Louis XIV, printed a book of examples of all the letters most "a la mode." As a bonus he included his "excellent recipe" for making ink that would neither freeze nor go musty.

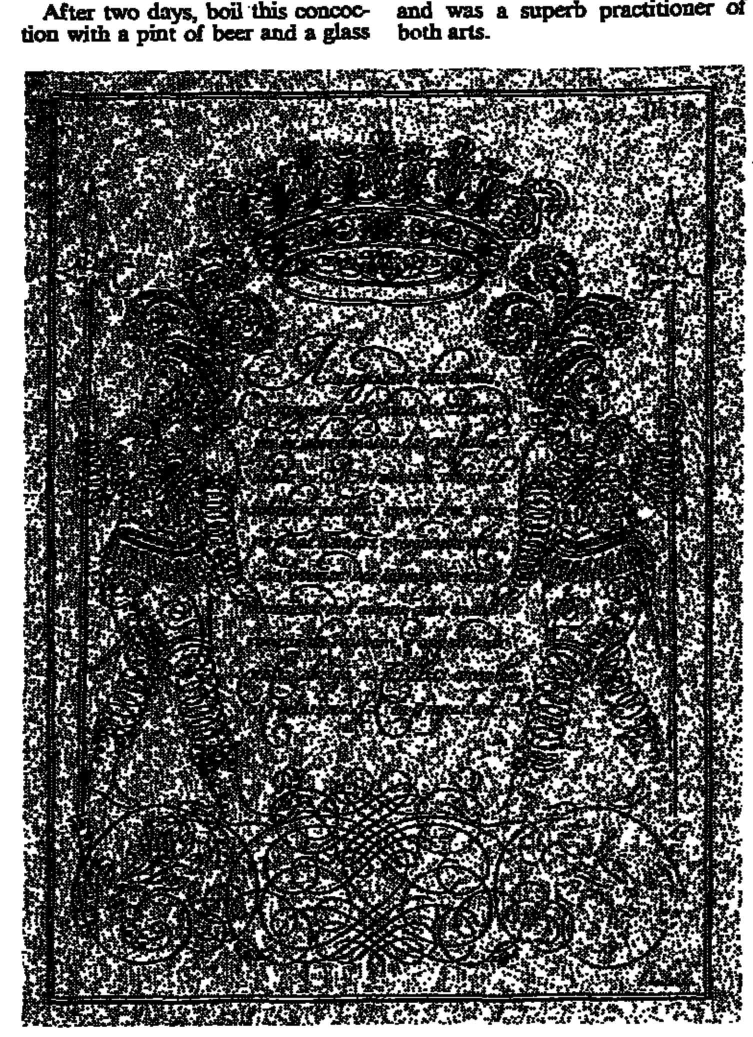
To make a pint, he advised, take a well varnished pot in which you put a glass of strong vinegar to be infused with two ounces of gall-nut, half an ounce of gum Arabic, a pinch of salt, alum and Roman vitriol.

After two days, boil this concoction with a pint of beer and a glass of water. Pour into a pot and leave for 10 to 12 days. If it is still too thin, leave longer; if too thick, thin with beer.

To render the ink more glossy, counseled Lesgret, strain it through a cloth into a clean bottle and add half an ounce of yellow candied sugar. Shake bottle well and repeat a vigorous shake before each use of the ink.

Across the sea, democracy was burgeoning in America. In 1791, a U.S. writing master, John Jenkins, published seven pamphlets reducing the Art of Writing to six basic strokes. By mastering these, proclaimed Jenkins, anyone could learn to write a good hand, and having learned it, could teach it to others.

A later American disciple, Alice B. Toklas used to say "a lady sews a fine seam and writes a fine hand," and was a superb practitioner of both arts.



An example from "The Universal Penman," published in 1743.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Aug. 13, 1980

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
31160	Abti Prce	$20¾	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
14300	Agnico E	$14¼	14	14½	
100	Agra Ind A	$5½	5½	5½	— ¼
30328	Alta Gas A	$34⅜	34¼	34½	
350	Algo Cent	$25¾	25¾	25¾	
22254	Algoma St	$41	40	41	+ 1
100	Andres W A	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
500	Argus C pr	$6	6	6	
500	Asbestos	$35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¾
20300	Atco A	$27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
4584	BP Can	$44¾	44	44	— ⅜
12918	Bank N S	$34½	33⅞	34	— ⅛
600	Baton B	$14½	14½	14½	— ½
200	Beth Cop	$24	24	24	
40925	Bralor Res	$15	14½	15	+ ½
800	Bramalea	$11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
7450	Brenda M	$36½	35¾	35¾	— ¾
167550	BCFP	$18¼	16¾	18	+ 1
13260	BC Phone	$17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
13192	Brunswk	$15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
700	Budd Can	$7¾	7¾	7¾	
13200	CAE	$22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
625	Cad Frv	$24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
43675	Cal Pow A	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
6781	Camflo	$30⅜	29½	30⅜	+ ⅜
7000	C Nor West	$27¼	26½	27¼	+ ⅜
550	C Packrs	$32⅛	32½	32½	— ⅛
927	Can Perm	$18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
628	Can Trust	$26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
100	C Tung	$32	32	32	
20520	CCablesv A	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
68743	CI Bk Com	$27	26¾	27	+ ¼
25583	CanP Ent	$26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
17699	Cdn Nat Res	$21⅜	20⅝	21½	
2441	Cdn Tire A	$29	28⅜	29	+ ¼
213	C Utilies	$22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ¼
392	Candel Oil	$33	33	33	
6000	Cara	$8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
1360	Casslar	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	
23700	Celanese	$7½	7¼	7⅜	
2750	Cherokee	$11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
3950	Con Distrb	$10	9⅞	9⅞	
836	Con Fardy	285	285	285	— 5
7000	Conventrs	$17¾	17	17¾	+ ½
800	Conwest A	$6	6	6	
41440	Coseka R	$21⅜	20⅞	21¼	+ ½
2700	Craigmt	$6⅛	6	6	
2250	Crush Intl	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
13250	Cyprus	$22⅞	22½	22⅝	— ¼
10457	Czar Res	$17	16¾	16⅞	— ¼
19060	Daon Dev	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
700	Daon A	$6½	6½	6½	
22725	Denison	$56	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
6427	Dicknsn	$18⅛	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
4310	D Bridge	$19	19	19	
119725	Dofasco A	$42½	41	41⅜	+ ½
1250	Dom Store	$19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
890	Du Pont A	$30	29	30	+1⅛
7650	Electhome	$8⅛	7¾	8	+ ¼
600	Emco	$12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
26125	C Falcon C	$12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8740	Fibre Nik	$137½	134¾	137½	+2½
700	Fed Ind A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
245	Fraser	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ½
1926	G M Res	$6½	6¼	6¼	
7000	G Distrb A	$11	10⅝	10⅝	
2200	G Distrb w	490	470	470	+10
30975	Gibraltar	$15½	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
900	Goodyear	$20½	20½	20½	+ ½
100	Graft G	$14½	14½	14½	
2400	Granduc	325	325	325	
200	GL Forest	$55⅞	55½	55⅞	+ ⅛
1100	Greyhnd	$18	18	18	— ⅛
50	H Group A	455	455	455	—20
26000	Hard Crp A	200	200	200	
2934	Hawker	$19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
111	Hayes D	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2763	H Bay Co	$25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
18385	IAC	$10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
7600	Indal	$15¼	15	15¼	+ ½
200	Indusmin	$18⅜	18¾	18⅜	+ ⅛
25	Inglis	$13	13	13	— ½
600	Inland Gas	$15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
10200	Int Mogul	$9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
15475	Inter Pipe	$18½	18⅛	18½	+ ½
900	Ivaco	$20⅜	20	20⅜	— ¼
70	Jannock	$13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
7262	Kaiser Re	$33⅜	33	33¼	— ⅛
2700	Kam Kotla	$6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
200	Kelsey H	$27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
9448	Kerr Add	$19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
13134	Labatt A	$24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
500	Lob Min	$72	72	72	
1900	Lacana	$9⅛	9	9	
1800	LOnt Cem	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
2872	LL Lac	$15	14½	14½	
2200	Loblaw Co	$6	5⅞	6	
1500	MICC	$11	11	11	— ⅛
24800	Mclan H A	$17	16¾	17	
2520	Est Mirtic	415	380	388	—35
18350	Merland E	$9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
10625	Mitel Corp	$34⅜	33½	33¾	— ½
1650	Molson A	$32⅞	32½	32½	— ¼
20970	Moore	$36	35¾	35¾	— ¼
5270	Murphy	$37	36¼	36½	— ⅞
1900	Nat Trust	$26⅛	26¼	26½	+ ½
62113	Noranda	$28⅝	28	28	— ½
16016	Norcen	$35¼	35	35	+ ⅛
1490	Nowsco W	$32½	32	32	
17550	Nu-Wst A	$28	26¾	28	+1⅜
28216	Oakwood	$20⅛	19¾	19⅞	— ¼
1245	Oshawa A	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	
5900	Pamour	$18¾	18½	18½	
430	PanCan P	$85	85	85	
2550	Pembina	$12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
2865	Petrofina	$60	59½	59¾	+ ¼
120	Peyto Oils	$26¼	26⅛	26¼	— ¾
100	Phonix Oil	$8	8	8	
8875	Pine Point	$40	38¼	40	+ 2
21600	Place G	325	310	315	— 5
51561	Placer	$24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ½
30900	Ram	$23¼	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
566	Redpath	$16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
1350	Rd Stenhs A	$10	9¾	9¾	
1947	Reichhold	$12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
2540	Revnu Prp	208	206	206	— 2
450	Roman	$71¾	71½	71½	— ⅛
1940	Rothman	$26½	25⅝	26¼	+ ¾
14140	Sceptre	$14⅛	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
600	Scotts	$7½	7	7½	+ ½
15351	Shell Can	$34½	33¾	34⅛	
11080	Sherritt	$15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
836	Sigma	$42	41½	41½	— ½
3794	S Sears A	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
8100	Skye Res	$14½	14⅛	14⅜	— ¼
300	Slater Stl	$17	17	17	
3485	Southm	$38¼	37	38¼	+1¾
1740	St Brodcst	$13½	13⅛	13½	+ ¼
542634	Stelco A	$39½	38⅛	38⅞	— ⅛
4600	Steep R	$5⅛	5	5⅛	
8200	Sulpetro B	$25⅜	24½	24½	— ¾
255	Suncor pr	$27	26½	27	+ ½
1800	Talcorp A	$9	9	9	
300	Tara	$12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ¼
2040	Teck Cor A	$21	20⅝	21	+ ½
11980	Teck Cor B	$20¼	19½	20	+ ½
180	Teledyne	$10	10	10	
9098	Tex Can	$29¾	28¾	28¾	—1¼
11880	Thom N A	$18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
10267	Tor Dm Bk	$32⅜	32	32	
1065	Torstar B	$29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
1290	Traders A	$15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
10685	Trns Mt	$14⅞	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
13100	Trinity Res	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
8052	TrCan PL	$25	24½	24¾	— ¼
1950	Turbo Cl B	$25⅞	25⅝	25¾	— ¼
5600	UGas A	$11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
550	Union Oil	$38¾	38½	38¾	
2353	Un Asbstos	$6¼	6	6	— ¼
4609	U Keno	$45½	45	45	— ⅜
9150	U Siscoe	$20⅜	20	20	
466	Un Carbid	$31	30½	31	+ 1
3699	Verstl Cor	$18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
3100	Vestgron	$18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
900	Weldwod	$25	24¾	25	— ¼
6350	West Mine	$23	22⅛	22¾	+ ⅜
3675	Weston	$27	26⅞	27	+ ½
16485	Willroy	$11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ¼
600	Woodwd A	$27½	27½	27½	
1100	Yk Bear	$12¾	12½	12½	

Total sales 6,450,764 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, Aug. 13, 1980

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
28704	Bnk Mont	$29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
2300	Con Cmt	$13½	13½	13½	
3100	Con Bath	$17¼	17¼	17¼	
5495	Dom TxlA	$14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ¼
100	FCA Int	315	315	315	—5
600	Imasco	$28½	27⅛	28½	+1
9968	NatBk Cda	$14¼	14	14⅛	
4670	Power Co	$18	17¾	17⅞	
200	RollandA	$ 8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ½
3350	Royal Bk	$54	53½	53½	— ¼
1350	Roy Trst Co	$15¾	15¾	15¾	

Total Sales 790,404 shares.

European Stock Markets

August 14, 1980

(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	74.00	73.00
AKZO	22.70	22.90
Albert Heijn	74.60	75.00
Algembank	324.00	321.50
AMEV	87.80	88.90
Amrobank	68.60	66.20
A'Dam Rub	3.61	3.62
Boskalis	96.50	96.30
Bredero	213.00	N.Q.
Buehrmann T	67.20	68.00
Caland Hldg	25.00	25.10
Elsevier	234.50	236.20
Ennia	138.00	139.00
Fokker	26.60	27.10
Gist Brocades	29.30	31.50
Heineken	57.20	59.20
H.V.A.	40.00	39.50
Hoogovens	16.50	16.50
Naarden	15.60	15.90
K.L.M.	66.80	67.80
Nat. Nedder	117.00	117.00
Nedlloyd	87.50	88.50
Oce Vander G	126.00	127.00
OGEM	7.70	8.30
Pakhoed	44.80	45.40
Philips	18.10	19.50
Robeco	180.50	180.50
Rodamco	104.60	104.50
Rolinco	168.50	168.50
Rorento	114.90	114.80
Royal Dutch	170.70	170.50
RSV	49.10	49.40
Unilever	120.10	119.90
Van Ommer	26.30	27.10
VMF-Stork	39.70	40.00
VNU	85.20	85.30

Anp-Cbs Index : 86.60
Previous : 87.20

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,555	1,540
Cockerill	219	220
EBES	1,985	1,950
Electrobel	6,100	6,110
GB-Inno-BM	2,350	2,355
GBL (B.lamb)	1,400	1,400
Hoboken	2,630	2,630
Petrofina	4,860	4,850
Ph. Gevaert	1,262	1,258
Soc. Generale	1,420	1,424
Sofina	3,455	3,455
Solvay	2,690	2,685
Traction Elec	2,550	2,550
Un. Miniere	734	736
V. Montagne	1,312	1,336

Bourse Index : 164.37
Previous : 163.69

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	90.00	90.20
Allianz Vers.	443.00	445.00
B.A.S.F.	137.50	138.50
Bayer	115.80	117.40
Bayer Hypo	266.50	268.50
Bayer Verein	314.00	315.50
Commerzbank	174.00	174.20
Cont. Gummi	65.20	65.60
Daimler	262.30	263.00
Degussa	256.00	254.50
Demag	139.50	140.50
D.Babcock	208.50	209.20
Deutsche Bnk	293.00	295.00
Dresdner Bnk	197.50	198.00
Du. Schulte	177.80	175.50
GHH	221.00	222.00
Hapag Lloyd	68.00	68.50
Hochtief	450.00	450.00
Hoechst	116.30	117.00
Hoesch	26.40	26.40
Holzmann	402.00	403.00
Horten	141.90	143.00
Kali u Salz	168.00	167.50
Karstadt	222.00	223.00
Kaufhof	180.00	181.20
K.H.D.	218.00	220.50
Kloeckner	45.50	46.00
Krupp	60.50	60.50
Linde	334.00	335.80
Lufthansa	80.00	80.60
MAN	192.80	194.00
Mannesmann	124.90	124.80
Metallgesell.	284.00	282.00
Muench. Ruck	540.00	545.00
Neckermann	97.50	97.20
Preussag	112.50	114.50
RWE.new	187.10	187.30
Schering	228.20	221.50
Siemens	281.00	282.70
Thyssen	64.30	64.70
Varta	174.00	175.00
Veba	151.50	151.50
VEW	113.50	113.00
Volkswagen	172.70	171.70

Siemens Index: 141.12
Previous : 141.75

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.84½	0.84
AA Cp	$15.69	14.25
Anglo-Am	96.50	96.50
Babcock-Wil	0.88	0.89
Barclays Bnk	3.93	3.91
BAT Ind.	2.76	2.75
Beecham Gp	1.45	1.45
BICC	1.31	1.32
BOC Int'l	0.78	0.78
Boots	2.23	2.19
Bowater	1.71	1.72
B.P.	3.52	3.50
Burmah	1.92	1.93
Coats Patons	0.50½	0.51½
Charter Gold	2.26	2.26
Cadbury Sc.	0.59	0.59½
Cons.Gold Fds	5.15	5.10
Courtaulds	0.65	0.64
De Beer	$9.56	9.43
Distillers	2.10	2.10
Dunlop	0.76	0.77
Free St Ged	64½	62¼
GEC	4.84	4.76
GKN	2.30	2.32
Glaxo	2.30	2.36
GUS	4.40	4.36
Guinness	0.85	0.85
Hawker-Sidd	2.26	2.26
ICI	3.62	3.60
Imps	0.80½	0.81
Lonrho	0.91	0.93
Lucas	2.09	2.09
Marks-Spenc	1.00	0.98
Metal Box	2.88	2.88
Plessey	N.A.	2.28
Randfontein	$70.00	68.00
Rank Org.	1.75	1.70
Reed	1.95	1.95
Rolls Royce	0.57	0.57
Royal Dutch	34.06	37.63
R.T.Z.	4.60	4.70
Shell	4.16	4.08
Thorn (A)	3.40	3.38
Trafalgar H	0.70	0.71
Tube Invest.	2.44	2.44
Ultramar	3.58	3.46
Unid Biscuits	0.82	0.83
Vickers	1.16	1.17
War Loan 3½	31.50	31.69
W. Deep	$49.75	47.50
W. Driefin	$88.00	86.50
W. Holding	$75.50	74.00
Woolworth	0.52	0.52
ZCI	0.36	0.37

F.T. 30 Index : 477.30
Previous : 474.60

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	7.45	7.10
Bastogi	589.50	565.00
Centrale	12,450	12,700
ERBA	3,322.00	3,380.00
ErcMarelli	315.50	311.00
Fiat	1,430.00	1,429.00
Finsider	65.00	64.50
Generali	79,500	76,400
IFI	2,760.00	2,810.00
Italcimenti	25,500	25,490
Italgas	910.00	925.00
Italsider	331.00	329.00
LaRinas	242.00	230.00
Montedis	146.75	148.00
Olivetti	2,149.00	2,077.00
Pirelli	2,400.00	2,525.00
Snia Visco	746.00	746.00

BCI Index : N.A.
Previous : 118.22

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	463.00	458.00
Alsthom Atl.	71.00	70.20
BIC	578.00	580.00
Bouygues	677.80	660.00
BSN	1,022.00	1,025.00
Carrefour	1,658.00	1,654.00
Cim Lafarge	281.00	275.50
Club Mediter	395.00	386.00
Cofimeg	155.00	153.00
Cie Bancaire	356.80	357.80
CFP	232.00	234.50
CGE	380.00	381.00
CCF	187.00	187.70
Creusot Loire	77.00	77.20
CSF	448.00	446.00
Dumez	825.00	820.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,210.00	1,206.00
Ferodo	371.00	369.50
Gen Occident	354.50	350.00
Hachette	264.00	262.00
Imetal	91.20	91.50
Legrand	1,545.00	1,549.00
L Oreal	710.00	708.00
Mach Bull	56.50	56.90
Matra	8,900.00	8,890.00
Michelin	833.00	843.00
Moet Henn	528.00	523.00
Moulinex	73.35	73.00
Nord-Est L.	35.20	34.90
Paribas	253.80	253.00
Penarroya	75.40	75.50
Pernod Ric	321.00	317.00
Perrier	204.00	202.20
Peugeot	208.00	209.00
Poclain	231.00	226.00
Printemps	110.10	109.70
PUK	103.90	103.50
Radiotech.	305.00	305.00
Redoute	467.50	470.00
Rh Poulenc	123.40	123.50
Roussel Uclaf	255.00	256.00
Sacilor	19.50	19.30
St Gobain	126.30	126.30
SkisRossignol	776.00	785.00
Suez	292.00	290.00
Telemecan	955.00	955.00
ThomsonBr	232.00	229.80
Usinor	11.00	10.90

Agefi Index : 143.23
Previous : 142.60

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,250	1,235
Buehrle	2,930	2,920
B Boveri	1,730	1,725
Cib Geigy	1,120	1,110
Cr Suisse	2,350	2,335
Elektrowatt	2,615	2,600
Fisher	840	835
Hoff-Roche B	N.A.	6,725
Interfood	5,425	5,475
Jelmoli	1,460	1,420
Landis Gyr	1,475	1,470
Nestle	3,500	3,475
Sandoz	480	477
Schindler	1,500	1,460
Ste B. Suisse	385	385
Sulzer	2,900	2,920
Swissair	751	749
U.B. Suisse	3,395	3,390
Winterthur	2,640	2,615
Zurich Ins.	14,301	14,100

SBC Index : 339.90
Previous : 338.00

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

August 14, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Value
ALLIANCE INTL c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.	
—(d) Alliance Intl.SRavs.(51)	8.6pc□
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 682.30
—(d) Conbar	SF 688.80
—(d) Grobar	SF 739.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 880.00
BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 17.79
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 4.59
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 12.29
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 101.8c
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£87.5exd
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 22.98
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 12.95
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 29.87
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 302.00
—(d) Canasec	SF 620.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 61.25
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 68.25
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 115.50
—(d) Ussec	SF 532.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 114.25
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—+(d) Concentra	DM 19.30
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 65.30
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 37.86
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$ 73.10
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd.	$ 23.98
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 36.77
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 75.80
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 21.81
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 46.42
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 15.19
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 12.77
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 10.77
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$ 14.46
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund	$ 10.56
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$ 16.56
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$ 1,488
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 33.74
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 548.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 297.50
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$ 10.25
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
—(r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr.	$ 50.69
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,524.50
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,323.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 372.50
—(d) Intervalor	SF 54.25
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 375.25
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 235.50
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 64.75
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 75.45
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 25.25
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 57.75
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 62.75
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 142.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF 101.75
—(d) Globinvest	SF 57.25
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 83.00
—(d) Rometac-Invest	SF 414.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 361.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 205.00
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 37.48
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.28
—(d) Unirak	DM 48.39

Other Funds

Fund	Value
(w) Alexander Fund	$ 12.26
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 998.15
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 8.49
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 119.25
(w) CAMIT	$ 10.34
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 18.17
(d) Carlbico Open-End Fund	$ 316.81
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.45
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 1,115.08
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$ 7.16
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$ 15.46
(w) D.G.C.	$ 52.19
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 22.44
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$ 27.37
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,218.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V.	$ 36.60*
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 7,451.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$ 229.69
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF 159.25
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF 64.37
(d) Fonditalia	$ 19.16
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.45
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.10
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV	$ 516.63
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 121.71
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 131.66
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 12.91
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 178.77
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 22.22
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 8.42
(d) Investa DWS	DM 35.30
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 61.82
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$ 11.34
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 90.70
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 46.19dlv
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,425.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 15.25
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF	$ 13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 32.46
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$ 86.60
(w) Luxfund	$ 37.12
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$ 14.28
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ .64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.72
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 16.55
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.47*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 4.52*
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 97.27
(w) Pretoria Financial	$ 1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 40.12
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$ 1,390.54
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund	$ 10.58
(d) Renta Fund	$ 58.44
(d) Rentinvest	LF 781.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.30
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 11.15
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 59.00
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 18.62
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 95.40
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 15.46
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 59.60
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 81.82
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 34.97
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 57.50
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.45
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$ 106.25
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas	$ 9.25
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 464.73
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 19.82
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 100.35
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 2,540.52

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon. □ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

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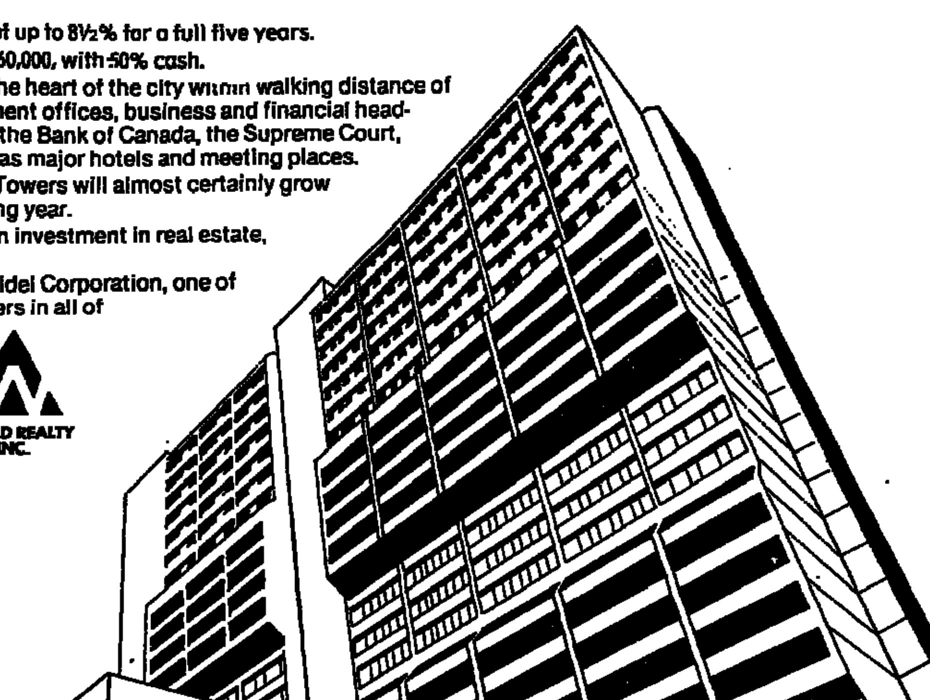

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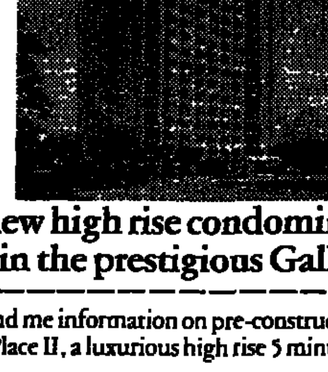

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- 3000 acres soybeans & rice
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- 1100 acres rice & soybeans
- 850 acres soybeans
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- 535 acres soybeans & cotton

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Telephone 601-335-3307

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, Aug. 14, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd	13½	13¾
AFAProt	6¾	7
AVMCo	4	4⅝
Accuray	10¾	10½
AddisnW	9⅝	10¼
AdvRoss	4½	4⅝
AffiBsh	25¾	26½
AleBnca	21	21½
AlexAlex	35½	35¾
Alicalnc	32½	33
AllynB	8¾	9
Altex	5½	5¼
Amerex s	32½	33
AFins	21⅝	21½
AFurn	4 15-16	5⅛
AGreet	13⅛	13⅜
AIntGp	71	71¼
AMicros	25¼	25⅝
ANatins	16⅛	16¼
AQuasar	34	34½
AResMo	24	24¼
AWeldng	39	39¾
Amterr	3 9-16	3⅝
Anadite	9⅛	9⅞
AnaSA	15⅛	15⅝
AngAGd	99	100
AntoCp	13¾	14
ApldMtl s	31	31¼
ArdenGp	4	4¼
AsdCola	30	30¼
AffGsLt	15⅛	15⅛
AtlanRsh	15⅛	15⅝
BairdCp	13⅛	13⅜
BallyPkP	15¼	15½
BanoHE	12¼	12⅜
BasicRs s	13⅛	13⅝
BasstFr	19	19¼
BaylsMk	14	14¼
Beeline	10	10⅛
BennitPH	2¼	2 5-16
BentlyL	22½	23¼
BetzLab	49	49¼
BevMet	13½	13⅝
BibbCo	10	10½
BirdSon	21¼	21½
Birtchr	3⅛	3⅜
Blyvoor	16¼	16¾
Bonanza	4 7-16	4½
BrwTom	71¾	71½
Buckbee	8⅛	8½
Buffets	42⅞	43¼
BurnupS	14	14¼
CPTCp	28½	28¾
CatWlSv	34	35
ConcodH	2⅛	2⅜
CapEngy	2 7-16	2 9-16
CapSwC	19	19½
CapInAir	1⅜	1⅝
CareCp	12¼	13¼
CavnghC	4⅛	4⅝
CnVtPS	14⅛	14⅜
ChrmSh	12⅞	13⅛
CharHo	23	23⅝
ChmLea	26½	28½
ChesUtl	14	14½
Chubb	39⅛	39¼
CirRco	5⅞	6¼
CitzSoGa	7⅛	7⅞
CitzUtA	34	36½
CitzUtB	32½	33
ClarkJL	33	34
ClowCp	7¼	7½
ColrTle s	22⅞	22⅞
ColGabel	⅞	15-16
ComCIH	34⅝	35
CmlShr	13	14
CmwTel	19	20½
ConPap s	28¾	29¼
Cordis	28¼	28¾
CrayRes	73¾	74
CrosTre	47¼	47¾
CuttrFed	2⅝	3¼
CycIron	11¾	12¼
DanlyM	27½	28½
DiaDesan s	17¼	17⅝
DaytMal	16	17
DBeer	9⅝	9 23-32
DeklbAg	38¼	38½
DelCanT	11½	12½
DeweyEl	3	3½
DiaCrys	27¼	27¾
DixnCrv	30¾	31½
Docutel	16⅛	16⅜
DollrGn	14	14¼
DoylDB	34¾	35
DunkinD	13⅛	13⅜
Durlron	22¾	23¼
ERCCp	94⅞	96
EsDrief	26⅜	27
EatnVnce	7	7½
EconLab	22½	22⅝
ElPasEl	9⅝	10
ElderBe	5⅝	6⅛
EleNucl	12⅛	12⅝
ElModul	12	13
EnrDev	17½	18
EnrMethd	2¾	2 9-16
EnrMin	9⅞	10
EnRsv	14⅝	15
Entwistl	4⅝	5
EquiSL	19⅝	19¾
EstOil	58½	59
EstOil wi	14¼	14¾
FSC	4⅛	4⅝
FabriTk	2⅝	3½
FarmGp	31⅛	31½
Fidicar	15	15¾
FIBkSys	37½	37¾
FIBosin	27¼	28
FIEmpS	13¼	14
FtWnFin	6⅝	6⅞
FlagBks	16⅛	16⅝
Flicker	12½	12⅞
FloatPnt	24	24½
FlaNFla	15⅝	15⅞
FlaWatU	1⅜	1⅞
Flurocb	18½	19¼
ForestO	28½	28¾
Formigll	3½	3⅝
FrankCp	8¼	8⅝
FrankEl	16⅞	17¼
FreeSG	64⅛	65⅛
Fremont	25	25¼
FreeSrc	23½	23¾
FullrHB	12⅛	12¼
GEICO	13	13¼
GalaxyO	13	13¼
GnAutm	7⅞	8
GnDevcs	4⅝	4⅞
GnRlEst	11	12½
GnReins s	54½	56⅛
GenRad	54	54½
GovEFn	8	8½
GreenM	11	11⅛
GreyAdv	54½	56
Gllintst	30	31½
Gyrodyn	6	6½
HahnEW	50¼	51½
Hardwke	8⅛	9¼
HrpRow	9½	9⅝
HarpGp	64	64¼
HartHNt	17	17¼
HenrdF	37¼	37⅝
Holobm	2½	2⅞
Hoover	17	17⅛
HorizRs	3⅞	4¼
HyattInt	20½	25
IMSInt s	19½	19⅝
Infraind	8¼	8⅝
IntelCp	90⅞	91
IntrcEnr	6	6⅛
IntmtGs	12⅛	12⅛
InBkWsh	12⅛	12¼
Intersll	27⅞	27¼
IwaSoUt	23	23⅛
Jamsby	23¼	23⅝
Jerrico	27⅞	28⅛
JiffyFd	⅞	⅞
JoslynM	21⅞	22
KaisSt pf	19	19½
Kalvar	1⅞	1⅞
Kaman	23⅛	24
KnapAm	10⅞	11
KateGre	⅛	5-16
Kaysam	3⅝	4⅛
KellySv s	31½	32½
Keuffel	23	23⅛
Kimball	18	18½
Kinglnt	4½	4¾
KlaofG	33⅛	33⅝
KnapeV	17	17½
Kratos s	16¼	17
Kuflcke	36¼	36⅝
Loqcoin	26	26⅛
LandRes	4	4¼
LoneCo	27⅞	28¼
LibNtLf	19⅝	20
Lfinvs	28⅛	28⅝
LtdStor	9⅜	10⅛
LinBcst	53½	54
Logetrn	14¼	14¼
MCIC	9⅞	10
MGFOil	22⅞	22⅞
MSIDat	10	10¼
MadsGE	14⅛	14⅝
MagelPet	7⅞	8
MapmP	29⅛	29⅝
MairRt	3	3¼
Mallnrt	38½	38⅞
Marion s	16½	16⅛
MauiLP	26	27⅛
MayPet	30⅛	30⅝
MaynOil	17⅛	17½
McCorm	26⅛	26⅝
McFarlE	15	15⅛
McQuay	15	15½
MeyerF	28⅞	29¼
MidsxW	18⅝	19¼
MdldCap	9	9¼
MidlRes	1⅝	1 11-16
MidRfrs	28⅞	29
Millipr	36	36½
MissVlG	15	15¼
Molex s	37⅝	37½
MontCol	4¼	4¾
MonuCp	19⅜	19½
MoorePd	29½	30
MoranB	38⅞	38⅞
MorgRes	¾	1½
Morsnln	12⅛	12⅜
MotClub	2⅝	3
Mueller	27⅞	29
NNCp	46½	46¾
NarsCp	32⅛	34
NbtaCp	20⅛	20¼
NwIdRE	16¼	16¾
NUNGas	17⅞	18⅛
NickOG	36	36½
Nicolet s	25⅛	25¼
NielsnA	34⅛	34⅝
NielsnB	33⅛	33⅝
NoCarGs	15	15¼
NoEOil un	72	73½
NwtNGs	12⅞	13
NwstPS	14⅞	15⅛
Noxell	24⅛	24¼
Nucorp	16⅛	16½
OgilvyM	24½	25
OhioCas	35	35¼
OhFerro	13	13½
OtterTP	20¼	20½
PCAInt	9	9¼
PabstB	13⅞	13½
PcGoR	21¼	21¾
PauleyP	16¼	16½
PaylsCs	15¼	15⅝
PeerlW	14⅞	15½
PenoEnt	15⅛	15⅝
Pentair	16⅞	17
Petrolll	72½	73
Pettibon	28	28⅝
PhilaNat	31¼	31½
PierceSS	8⅝	8⅝
Pinkrtn	43¼	43⅝
PionHIB	29½	29¾
Plastine	1⅛	2
Posnis	5⅝	6¼
PresGM	53¼	54
PrsStevn	47¾	48¼
Progrp	⅞	1
PbSvNC	12⅞	13
PurtBen	24½	25
PutDCap	16⅞	17¼
QuakrCh	17⅞	18¼
RosenPr	9	9⅝
Raychm	69½	70
Raymnd	29¼	30
ReevCm	31	31½
RepNLfe	20	20¼
RoadEx	36	36½
RobbMy s	31½	32
Roselon	2⅛	3
Rouse	19⅞	19½
RusStov	15⅛	15⅝
Sadlier	3⅝	4
Safeco	39¼	39½
StHelGd	44	44½
StPaul	36⅞	36⅞
ScanDt	2 13-16	2 15-16
ScrippH	54½	59
Sensor	39⅛	40
SvcMer	15½	15⅝
Svcmst s	30⅛	31
ShMed s	22⅛	22⅝
Shawmt	47	47½
SolidSt	13	13⅛
SCalWtr	12½	13⅛
SwEISv	15⅛	16
SemEnr	32⅛	33
Standyn	24⅛	24⅝
StdMicro	11⅛	11⅜
StdRegs	30	30⅛
StanHP	36	37
SterlSt	4½	5
StrawCl	25½	26
Subaru	13¼	13⅝
SuperEl	10½	10⅝
TIME DC	3⅛	3⅞
Tampax	34⅛	34⅝
Tandem s	41⅛	41⅝
TecumP	56	57
TelcmA s	19⅛	19⅝
Tennant	30	31
Tiprary	20⅝	20⅞
TomisOil	15⅛	15⅝
TricoPd	36	38½
TroyGld g	5	5⅜
TysonFd	13½	13⅝
UnMcGl	13¼	14
USEnr	13⅝	14⅛
USSurg	39	39½
USTrck	14⅛	14⅝
UValBsh	27⅛	27⅝
UpPenP	11⅛	12½
VaalRe	68	68½
VolBkAr	33½	33⅝
ValtecCp	34⅞	36⅞
VonDus	13	13½
VrcoInt s	33¼	33½
Velcro s	18⅛	18¼
VictroSt	8	8⅛
VideoCo	10	10¼
VoNBsh	14⅛	15
WahEnr	15	15¼
Weldtrn	4⅛	4⅝
WellsGo	7½	8½
Wendys	16⅛	16⅞
WstDref	87¼	87¾
WDeep	50	50½
WHold	75½	76
WtnMtg	3⅞	4½
WmerC	27½	27¾
WoodLot	25	25½
WrightW	4	4¼
ZionUtl	25	25¾

n.a.- Not applicable.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, August 14, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	9 15/16	1-30	97⅞	98⅛
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	16⅛	—	98	98¼
Allied Irish 6¼-84	19 5/16	9-29	100⅛	100⅜
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 7/16	1-2	98¼	98¾
Amex Fin 1982	16⅞	10-22	100⅝	101⅛
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	99⅛	99⅜
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	10 5/16	2-2	97	97¼
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9⅝	12-15	97⅛	97⅞
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	9⅞	1-23	99⅛	99⅞
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	19	9-24	98¾	99¼
Bco do Brazil 6¾-82	15 1/16	8-15	99⅝	100⅛
Bco de Mexico 6¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	98	98½
Bco Pinto 6¾-85	11 7/16	11-17	97⅞	98⅛
Bco Costa Rica 6½-85	10½	12-11	94¾	95¾
Bk Paribas 7¼-88	9⅞	12-11	99	99¼
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	100⅛	100⅜
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	11 13/16	8-21	97⅝	98½
Bk Tokyo 8-88	11	11-24	99⅞	100⅜
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¾-81	16 15/16	10-22	100⅝	101⅛
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	11 7/16	11-17	99⅝	100⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 1987	9⅞	1-23	97½	98
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	9¼	10-27	96⅞	97⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	17 11/16	10-20	99	99½
Buenos Aires 7¼-86	10⅞	12-5	97⅞	98⅝
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	100	100½
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-29	101⅛	101⅜
BFCE 6⅝-84	16⅞	8-26	99⅝	100⅛
BNP 7½-81	19⅝	9-18	100⅝	100⅞
BNP 7-83	17⅛	9-1	99¾	100¼
BNP 5¾-83	9 11/16	1-21	99¼	99¾
BNP 1982/84	16 1/16	8-21	99¾	100¼
BNP 5½-91	16 5/16	8-22	97¼	97¾
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	9¾	12-29	97	97¼
BUE 5¼-89	9 7/16	9-28	96¾	97¼
Bk Worms 5¾-85	9 3/16	12-17	98⅝	99⅛
Banco Union 7¾-83	19 13/16	10-1	99	99¼
Bk Algerie 8¼-84	15 5/16	8-9	97½	98¼
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	19 3/16	9-12	99¾	100¼
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	9⅝	1-12	97⅛	97⅝
Bergen Bank 6-89	18	11-28	97⅛	97⅞
Citicorp 1983	10 3/16	8-27	99⅛	99⅝
Citicorp 1984	9¾	29-8	98½	98⅞
Citicorp 6-94	18⅛	9-10	98⅝	98¾
Citicorp undtd	9 7/16	10-10	99	99½
Chase 5¼-93	9 13/16	1-30	96⅝	96⅞
CCCE 5¼-98	14 11/16	8-6	97¼	97¾
Credit Agricole 6½-84	9 3/16	12-17	99⅛	99⅝
CCF 7-83	9 11/16	1-12	99⅝	100⅛
CCF 6½-83	9⅝	1-12	99¼	99⅝
CCF 5¾-85	13 13/16	11-6	100	100½
Creditanst 5¼-84	11 13/16	11-21	99¾	100¼
Creditanst 5½-91/97	9 7/16	9-16	97⅛	97⅞
Credit Lyon 6¾-82	14⅞	8-12	99⅝	100⅛
Credit Lyon 6-83	9½	12-1	97¼	97¾
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	9½	12-1	97¼	97¾
DG Bank 6¼-82	9 3/16	12-17	99⅛	99⅝
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	98⅞	99⅜
GZB 7½-81	10 3/16	1-30	99¾	99⅞
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	100½	101
GZB 5½-89	9 13/16	11-3	97¾	98⅛
Hydrocarb 7½-82	10⅞	12-24	99¾	100¼
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16	8-15	99¾	100¼
IBJ 6½-82	14⅝	11-1	100⅛	100⅝
IBJ 5½-85	10 11/16	12-3	99¼	99¾
IBJ 5¼-87	18¾	10-15	99½	100
Indo-Suez 5½-85	9⅝	1-26	98⅞	99
Indo-Suez 5¼-87	9⅝	1-12	98⅛	98
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-20	100½	101
KOP 6½-83	9⅝	1-23	99⅛	99
LTCB 6¼-81	9½	15-12	99⅝	97
LTCB 6⅛-82	9¾	1-27	99⅝	97
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16	8-15	99¾	100
LTCB 5¾-85	11½	11-10	99½	100
LTCB 5¼-86	9⅝	12-15	98⅝	98
LTCB 5½-89	18⅛	12-9	98⅝	98
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	10 1/16	11-28	99⅞	100
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	9⅝	8-29	97	97
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	100⅛	100
Midland Bank 7½-83	16⅛	8-21	100⅝	100
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅞	11-21	99⅝	99
Midland Intl 5-89	9½	12-22	97¾	98
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10⅞	12-5	97¾	98
Midland Intl 5½-93	9⅞	1-23	96⅝	97
Nat'l Westmin 5½-90	9¾	12-23	97⅛	97
Nat'l Westmin 5¼-94	18⅝	10-14	99	99
Nippon Credit 5¾-85	9⅞	12-24	98⅞	99
Nippon Credit 6½-86	9 9/16	1-14	97¾	97
Pop. Espanol 7¼-87	10¼	11-28	99¼	99
Bk Scotland 7¾-83	11⅛	11-10	100⅝	101
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	9 5/16	10-14	98⅛	98
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	10⅞	11-28	99¾	100
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	14¾	8-13	97⅞	98
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	17¼	9-8	98⅝	99
State Bk India 6¾-87	10 1/16	11-28	96¾	97
Svenska Handels 5-87	18	1-15	98¼	98
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	100⅝	100
Trade Develop 6-86	16⅛	8-21	96⅝	97
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	9¾	12-22	96	97
UBAF 6¾-82	19 9/16	9-26	100⅛	100
UBAF 7¼-82	10⅛	12-9	99¾	100
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	100¾	101
United O'seas 7-87	10 1/16	11-28	99½	100
United O'seas 6-83	12⅞	10-11	100	100
United O'seas 6-89	18	9-30	97⅞	97
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	9⅝	12-23	99⅝	99
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	98¾	99
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	17 1/16	8-28	99⅞	100
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	18½	9-15	98⅛	98

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Enpetrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	100	100
General Cable 7½-80	20¼	9-30	N.Q.	101
IC Industries 1991	10⅛	1-15	95¾	97
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	10⅞	1-7	100⅝	101
Thailand 7-84	18⅞	9-17	98⅝	99
Philippines 6½-86	17¾	10-20	98⅞	99
Sumi Heavy 5¾-83	18⅞	9-16	100	100
Sweden 9lock-91	9 9/16	10-28	96	96
Sofitel 8-83	20 3/16	10-8	100⅝	101
Sofitel 8-84	10⅞	12-8	99¾	100
SNCF 6¼-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	99¾	100
Texas Airlines 7-86	9⅝	10-13	92¼	93
TVO 9lock-91	10⅝	28-11	95¾	96
IHI 5¾-85	15 5/16	10-27	99⅝	100
Offshore Min. 1986	9 17/16	1-23	98½	99
Pemex 7-84	9 11/16	1-26	98⅝	99
C. Itoh 5¼-87	19 7/16	9-18	99	99

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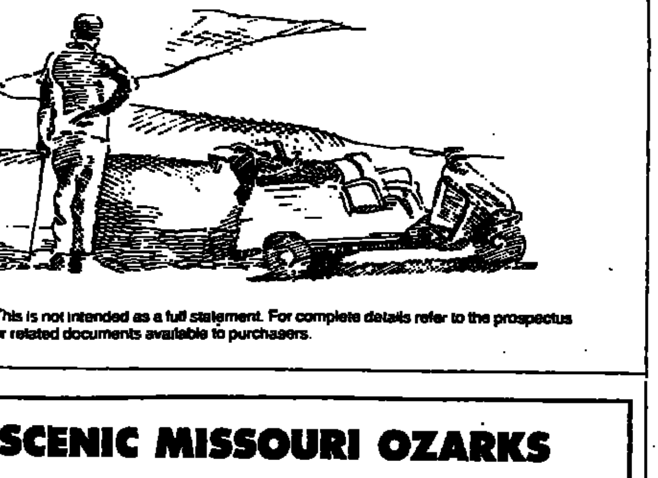

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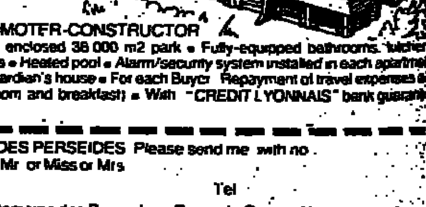

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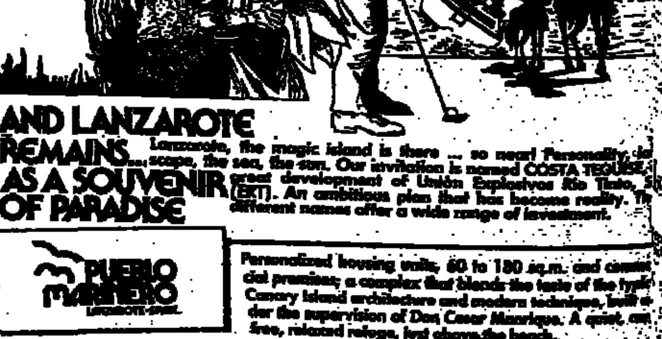

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Friday, August 15, 1980 **

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Texaco Agrees to Oil Exploration Partnership

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (NYT) — Texaco, the third-largest U.S. oil company, and Mesa Petroleum, an independent producer, announced yesterday that they had agreed to form a six-year partnership to explore for oil and gas on 1.9 million acres of undeveloped leases held by Mesa in the United States.

Under the agreement, Mesa would put up its land in 15 states and, with a 75-percent interest in the venture, would be the operating partner. Texaco would contribute cash only.

The companies put a value of $600 million on the partnership, so Texaco's contribution for its 25-percent interest apparently would come to around $150 million. The companies also announced that Texaco intends to purchase $150 million of preferred stock to be issued by Mesa and that Mesa would grant Texaco certain rights to its future oil and natural gas production.

BL Details Plans for Car-Rental Operation

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ) — State-owned BL Ltd., formerly British Leyland, said it will start its own car-rental operation this fall.

The automaker said a full range of its cars would be available from a new unit, British Car Rentals. The plan will start on a local basis, with rentals handled by a limited number of BL dealers. But the company said it hoped the operation would eventually be extended to all its 2,000 dealers in Britain.

Paine Webber Says SEC May Move Against It

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Paine Webber, parent company of Paine Webber Jackson & Curtis, the fourth-largest U.S. stockbroker, disclosed yesterday that both the Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange were "considering possible proceedings" against the company as an outgrowth of its operational difficulties early this year.

Paine Webber said in its statement that none of the possible violations related to its current operations.

The proceedings, similar to lawsuits but conducted privately, would involve alleged violations of federal securities regulations earlier in the year dealing with stockbrokers and the disclosure of information to stockholders, the company said.

Fokker Aerospace Creates U.S. Subsidiary

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ) — Fokker, the Dutch aerospace concern, has announced the creation of a new company to handle its business in the United States.

Fokker Aircraft U.S.A. Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary, will be based in Washington, D.C.

The new company will handle sales of Fokker's commercial aircraft and will be responsible for maintaining a spare parts and distribution center.

Singapore's Raffles to Build Tourist Complex

SINGAPORE, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ) — The government-owned Raffles Holdings will build three hotels and a shopping complex for tourists over the next six years, the company said.

It said the complex would cost about $353 million to build.

Influence Over Fed Questioned

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Foreign-owned banks exert enough influence in the New York and San Francisco Federal Reserve districts to warrant serious concern about the continued independence of the Federal Reserve System, Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., said yesterday.

Rep. Rosenthal, chairman of the House Government Operations subcommittee on commerce, consumer and monetary affairs, said the system for electing directors of district Federal Reserve banks "operates to give a considerable voting influence to the largest foreign-owned banks in the New York and San Francisco districts."

He made his comments in a letter soliciting the views of Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker on the "appropriateness" of permitting foreign-owned banks to have a voice in the selection of Federal Reserve directors.

"In the New York district, foreign-owned banks already have three of the six votes necessary to control the election of two of the nine directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York," Mr. Rosenthal said.

"Marine Midland, European-American, and Republic, which are foreign-owned, are among the 11 New York banks that are grouped together in the largest of the three-size classes for purposes of electing directors to the New York Fed.

"Likewise, in the San Francisco district, two foreign-owned banks — Union Bank and the Bank of California — are among the 20 banks that are grouped together to elect two of the nine directors to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. The Crocker Bank is also in this group of 20, and hence three of the 20 will be foreign-owned when Crocker is taken over by the Midland Bank."

Russians Report Record Oil, Gas Output

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (WP) — Soviet oil and gas output reached record levels during the first six months of 1980, with oil production running at slightly more than 12 million barrels a day, according to official figures published yesterday.

The energy figures were included in an announcement of an overall national economic growth of 4.3 percent over 1979. The energy figures are watched by diplomatic analysts here because of the implications that they could have for Soviet policy toward oil-producing nations in the Middle East and the Gulf, and for the Soviet Union's relations with its allies, to whom it exports oil.

According to the weekly Economic Gazette, oil production — including gas condensates — climbed to 348 million tons in the first six months, or 3 percent more than the 1979 figure. The annual target is set at 606 million tons, or about 4.3 billion barrels.

The Soviet Union has been the world's largest oil producer for several years, and its average daily output last year was 11.7 million barrels. A CIA study had predicted that Soviet production was likely to peak at 11.9 million barrels a day this year, and then decline to 9 million barrels a day by 1985.

Yesterday, the Russians also reported natural gas output of 250 billion cubic meters for the six-month period, up 7 percent from the 1979 figure. Their target for the year calls for 435 billion cubic meters.

The coal industry, however, has failed to meet its target, and it seems unlikely that the figure of 746 million tons would be reached by December.

The Economic Gazette said oil fields in western and northeastern Siberia and on the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea were lagging behind, but provided no details.

Although Soviet economists continue to predict an increased oil and gas output, Moscow has publicly cautioned its allies that they will have to look for alternative energy supplies in the coming years.

Oleg Bogomolov, who heads the Institute of the Economy of the World Socialist system here, said in an article that members of the Soviet Bloc's common market, known as the Comecon, will have to get one-half of their energy imports from countries other than the Soviet Union by 1990.

In 1975, he said, Moscow's allies drew roughly 70 percent of their energy imports from the Soviet Union.

Yesterday's report on national income — the Soviet figure nearest to gross national product — suggests that the economy may reach the 4.5 percent target growth rate for the year. But it omitted some farm statistics normally published, indicating continued difficulties in the meat and milk product industries, partly as a result of shortages of fodder and grain feeds due to the U.S. boycott.

NYSE Ends Higher in Broad Rally

NEW YORK, Aug.14 (UPI) — Prices were sharply and broadly higher at the close of the New York Stock Exchange today in a late institutional explosion. Trading was active.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down a point at the outset, was ahead 13.40 points to 972.64 at the close. The Dow had lost 14.85 points the previous two sessions.

Advances led declines by an 11-to-4 margin among the 1,890 traded.

NYSE volume amounted to about 47.8 million shares, compared with 44.3 million traded yesterday.

Prices were higher in active trading on the American Exchange.

Analysts said the market prior to this session had been consolidating some of the gains made since mid-April when the Dow average began a climb of more than 200 points and other averages reached all-time highs.

Institutions that missed out on the beginning of the spring-summer rally were buying because some prices had fallen to bargain levels the past two days.

Some oil stocks were drawing attention after the American Petroleum Institute's report yesterday that gasoline supplies declined after increasing for three out of the past four weeks.

Gold-mining issues attracted attention because bullion prices were sharply higher on international exchanges. Dome Mines, Campbell Red Lake and Homestake were higher most of the day.

More Austerity Is Expected in France's 1981 Budget

Spending Cuts, Ordered by Barre, Seen in Most Sectors of Economy

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ) — French government experts are putting the finishing touches on the 1981 national budget, which will be discussed at cabinet level early in September.

Although few details have leaked so far, next year's budget is certain to be one of austerity, consistent with Premier Raymond Barre's instructions for "systematic and permanent" economies by the administration.

Spending cuts are expected to affect all sectors of the economy, except for defense and research, and possibly agriculture and social services.

Stagnation

Overall expenditure is likely to increase by about 13 percent in value to about 600 billion francs (about $145 billion), corresponding to no growth in real terms once inflation is taken into account.

The estimate is said to be based on a projected growth in gross national product of 2 percent next year, compared with an expected 2.5 percent growth in 1980 and 3.4 percent in 1979.

Given the economic slowdown that is expected to last through mid-1981 at least, revenue is expected to fall short by 30 billion francs, despite expectations of increased income from corporate and indirect taxation.

The government has promised not to increase personal income taxes next year — a presidential election year — which account for about 25 percent of state revenue. But it may raise some indirect taxes that yield two-thirds of the annual revenue, of which over 45 percent comes from the value added tax.

Oil Profits

Oil companies, which have posted huge profits as a result of oil price increases, will be another target for increased government revenue.

If the forecast for a 30 billion-franc deficit is achieved, it will be a marked improvement on the 1980 budget whose deficit is expected to approach 40 billion francs, up from an initial projection of 31 billion.

With an eye on elections, however, the government is expected to include in the budget a special contingency fund to be used for selective support measures in needy sectors such as housing and public works.

But Mr. Barre is unlikely to deviate much from the conservative policy he imposed on France the day he took office four years ago.

The basic elements of his strategy have been consistent throughout: to bring down inflation by reducing money supply growth and control bank credits; and to maintain a strong currency through high interest rates and to restore external equilibrium by encouraging exports.

The most visible success of the so-called "Barre plan" has been the strength of the franc in relation to all major currencies, in spite of continued high inflation and a significant deterioration of France's balance of payments position.

Despite a slowdown in May and June, inflation in France is running at an annual rate of 13.5 percent, up from 11.8 percent in 1978 and 9.7 percent in 1977. An improvement is likely next year.

France's foreign trade deficit, swollen by the oil price increases, exceeded 30 billion francs over the first half of 1980 and is likely to approach the 50-billion mark through December, compared with a shortfall of 11 billion francs for all of 1979. The oil import bill is expected to increase 50 percent this year to 120 billion francs.

Unemployment accounts for 6.5 percent of the active population and there is no sign of improvement. But observers do not expect any serious labor trouble in the foreseeable future, despite politically-motivated rumblings by the labor unions.

Report Says Multinationals More Welcome Now

A Bargain Is Struck in 3d World

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (WP) — Multinational corporations and the Third World countries in which they invest huge sums have dropped some of their mutual suspicion and hostility, and are learning — of necessity — to live together.

That is the main conclusion of a new study published today by the non-profit Committee for Economic Development and its overseas counterparts, and written by former State Department official Isaiah Frank.

The study notes that "foreign investment is occasionally denounced on the grounds that it takes out of poor countries more than it puts in." For example, in 1974 — the latest year for which data are available — the multinationals repatriated profits of more than $16 billion from developing nations, but brought them only $7 billion in new capital.

Mr. Frank states that a simple comparison of these two flows is not valid, for many reasons, including the fact that profits relate to prior years' investments. Moreover, he says that the fundamental question is how the foreign investment has added to the output and real income in the host countries.

But the report is unable to come up with any conclusive way of evaluating the impact of the multinationals' investments on the economies of the Third World.

Historically, the report says, the big multinational companies and their home governments expected the Third World to accept private capital flows more or less passively, providing a hospitable climate with a minimum of regulation, as well as tax and other economic inducements.

But the countries receiving the multinational investments felt they were involved in "basically an exploitative relationship" that would eventually trap them in their poverty, while returning rich rewards to the companies.

This feeling has not been totally eradicated in the Third World, says Mr. Frank, now a professor at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies.

But he says that the committee study, based on interviews with 90 multinationals headquartered in the United States, Europe, Japan and Australia, shows that the tensions are abating, but further effort is needed to resolve differences.

"Fortunately, the old stereotypes and their modern versions are giving way on both sides to more reasoned and thoughtful views of the problems confronting developing countries and of the role of multinational corporations," the report says. "The companies are more sensitive to the fears of developing countries about foreign domination of their economies."

One reason for the new ability of multinationals "to empathize with the determination of other countries to control their own destinies" was the object lesson of growing OPEC influence on the rich nations of the world after the 1973 oil price rises.

At the same time, despite political rhetoric to the contrary, many developing countries are more self-confident in their technical negotiations, and believe increasingly in their ability to control the multinationals.

For example, the report cites a statement by Shigaeki Ueki, minister of mines and energy for Brazil (the biggest Third World host to foreign investment), who said that the reality of multinationals must be accepted, "yet we believe that it is perfectly possible to neutralize the evils that multinationals can cause and take advantage of the benefits that they can bring to our economy."

According to the study, the total amount of foreign investment in developing countries was over $85 billion by the end of 1977, a doubling in the decade, reflecting a substantial increase even after allowance is made for inflation and dollar depreciation.

Investment by U.S.-based multinationals declined from 50 to 47 percent of the total, while there were increases in the shares held by Japan — from 2 to 6.7 percent — and by Germany from 3.4 to 8 percent. The study found that multinationals the world over are pretty much the same, with differences depending more on type of business than place of origin.

Most companies have long since given up the notion that their problems in the Third World have much to do with ideology. In fact, some of the most stable and profitable relationships are with the Socialist bloc in Eastern Europe.

Exxon Struggles in Office-Equipment Field

By Steve Lohr

NEW YORK (NYT) — Exxon's celebrated bid for the automated office-equipment market — the so-called office of the future — is floundering, according to industry analysts and competitors.

As evidence, these observers point to a number of factors, including a series of recent management changes they assert may hurt Exxon's ability to keep up with the rapid pace of technological change in this budding field. In the main, critics say that entrepreneurial, high-technology experts have been replaced with more conventional corporate managers.

Already, the outsiders add, Exxon has relinquished its early lead in key product areas, such as the electronic typewriter. As a result, it has lost market share in some lines to such aggressive competitors as International Business Machines, Lanier and Wang.

In automated text-editing equipment, for example, Exxon holds just a 4-percent market share, down from 7 percent in 1978, according to Quantum Science, a market research concern. And text-editing reportedly accounts for nearly half of Exxon's $200-million office-equipment business.

'Growing Pains'

For its part, Exxon executives reply that its difficulties are little more than the expected "growing pains" of a start-from-scratch business squaring off against such established powers in the information-processing arena as IBM. Even Exxon's detractors concede that, given the big oil company's vast financial resources, it may eventually pull out of this rough period in fine shape. Some Exxon enthusiasts have predicted that its automated-office-equipment business could amount to as much as $15 billion by the end of this decade.

Less than two weeks ago, Exxon Enterprises, the oil company's affiliate for office equipment and other new ventures, sent a top staff executive to take over the top slot at Qyx, a unit producing electronic typewriters.

The man who was replaced, Dan Matthias, had been the entrepreneurial power behind Qyx, the first concern to launch typewriters with electronic memories. He was moved to a staff job in New York, as a planning executive, while John Mahar, from Exxon Enterprises, became president of Qyx.

Mr. Matthias, 36, is generally viewed in the industry as a new-products expert, a combination of scientist, engineer and entrepreneur characteristic of the information-processing industry. By contrast, Mr. Mahar, 46, is perceived much more as a professional manager. "Mahar will be a lot more bottom-line-oriented," one industry executive said.

Management Turmoil

The change is only the most recent sign of the management turmoil within Exxon's information systems business, which is composed of more than a dozen fledgling ventures started or acquired during the last decade.

Exxon has reportedly spent more than $500 million in this campaign, a key part of the corporation's strategy of gradually diversifying away from the nonrenewable resource of oil.

The effort is apparently encountering troubles. "The recent management shifts are indicative of the problems Exxon is having," said Sanford Garrett, senior office equipment analyst at Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins. "Knowingly or not, they've driven out many of the brilliant high-technology people."

Twists and Turns

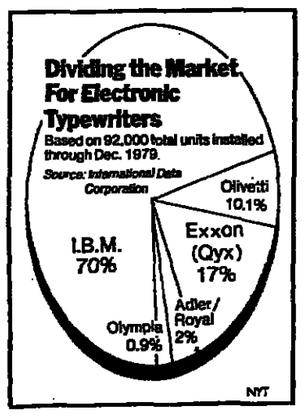
One competitor said: "This is a fast-changing industry," one competitor explained. "To succeed, a company must keep pace with all the twists and turns in the technology. That will be difficult for Exxon with many of the brilliant high-technology people gone."

In response, Exxon executives say that whatever problems it is experiencing are only natural for a high-growth venture making the tricky transition from being strictly entrepreneurial to being a "more basic commercial enterprise."

"The growth rate at Qyx has been phenomenal," said Mr. Mahar, who declined to provide a specific figure. "It's encountered some growing pains, but any operation expanding that fast would."

Mr. Mahar said more management changes were in the offing at Exxon Enterprises, but he stressed that these would simply be part of the long-range plan.

Another part of the plan, according to Exxon executives, will be the soon-to-be-announced formation of a joint sales and service force, handling products from several of the subsidiaries. One of several managers recruited recently, Robert Contino, a former IBM divisional vice president, will head that effort.



Laker Air to Offer $218 Atlantic Fare

LONDON, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Laker Airways announced today that starting Oct. 15, it will offer an off-season, economy-class, one-way ticket from London to New York for $218, less than half the $449 charged by TWA, Pan American and British Airways.

Because of fluctuations in the dollar-pound exchange rates, economy tickets from New York to London aboard Laker will cost $214.

Laker also announced reduction in fares from London to Los Angeles and Miami. One-way economy tickets to Miami will cost $240 and to Los Angeles $319.

Coins Open W. German-U.S. Trade Gap

FRANKFURT, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ) — The United States posted a trade surplus with West Germany in the first half of this year, the first time in a six-month period since 1977, and the West German central bank says imports of old U.S. silver coins played a part.

With an eye to the rise in silver prices early in the year, West Germans imported the equivalent of $561 million in coins. The coins were then melted down into silver bars and resold on export markets.

One New York silver trader said he thought the silver might have been imported by West German silver refiners. Producers and refiners frequently buy and sell metals on various international markets to assure a steady supply and to protect themselves against price changes.

The central bank said that the U.S. had a trade surplus with West Germany of $1.18 billion in the half, compared with the year-earlier period's deficit of $224.4 million. The turnaround was fueled by a 36-percent rise in West German imports from the United States, mostly of raw materials and silver.

The central bank's purpose in explaining the silver flow was to illustrate one sort of short-term business that is keeping unstable its attempts to reverse the deficit in its current international payments account.

At the same time, the bank got another opportunity to show its reluctance to quicken a reversal in its restrictive monetary policy..

The current-account deficit, which reflects trade and certain unilateral transfers, is expected to reach $14 billion this year.

To offset the deficit, the central bank has pinned its hopes on encouraging capital imports, which has been one function of the bank's maintenance of historically high interest rates. The bank's lending fee to financial institutions — the discount rate — is 7.5 percent. Although this policy has shown recent success, the central bank cautions that the success is not guaranteed.

The lesson the bank has drawn from its monthly report is clear. While the domestic economy is heading downhill, the central bank is not so sure about instituting any quick change in its monetary policy, such as a discount rate cut, which might result in spurring capital outflows.

W. German Prices

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Aug 14 (AP-DJ) — The West German wholesale price index for July rose 0.4 percent after June's 0.2-percent rise, the Federal Statistics Office announced today. Prices since July, 1979, have risen 7.8 percent, which represents a slowdown from annual rates of 8.1 percent in June and 9.0 percent in May.

Korvettes Ready to Submit All-Cash Plan to Creditors

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ) — Agache-Willot group of France, owner of Korvettes Inc. retail chain in the United States, was to present Korvettes' lenders today an all-cash plan to restructure its $55 million in debts.

If the lenders accept the offer, long-ailing Korvettes has a chance of survival. If they reject the proposal, Korvettes will be forced into the bankruptcy courts, sources say. A resolution is expected no later than the end of the week.

In the meantime, union leaders representing 4,000 Korvettes employees prepared for the worst. Meeting in the Washington headquarters of the United Food and Commercial Workers Union, leaders of seven union locals consulted attorneys about what to do if Korvettes files under Chapter 11 of U.S. bankruptcy law.

Under that provision, a company tries to devise a plan to repay its debts while continuing to operate under protection from creditor lawsuits. Last week, Korvettes' four major lenders demanded immediate repayment of their loans and seized whatever Korvettes deposits they held.

Korvettes refused to comment about negotiations with its lenders, which include Bankers Trust Co., Chase Manhattan Bank, Prudential Life Insurance Co. of America and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.

Sources generally confirmed trade reports that Agache-Willot expects to offer lenders about $20 million as settlement for the $55 million in debt. This would substitute for a plan Agache-Willot rejected last Thursday that would have paid lenders 45 percent of the $55 million in settlements over several years, plus 25 percent of Korvettes' profits through 1987.

The new plan, one source said, will consist of "all cash up front, nothing else. There will be no installment payments." Although the total amount offered in this new plan would be less than the total repayment in the rejected proposal, sources said the plan might be more attractive to the lenders because it offers more cash in hand.

Rise Is Forecast In Sugar Output

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP) — In its first 1980-81 sugar crop year estimate, the London-based World Sugar Journal predicted today that sugar production would rise by about 3.5 million metric tons over the previous crop year to 88.11 million metric tons. But consumption will fall by about two million metric tons to 89.10 million metric tons, the journal said.

The journal said the increase in production would be due in part to partial recovery in the sugar beet and cane-growing industries, badly hit in the current crop year by bad weather. It said the decline in consumption is expected as importing nations "will attempt to minimize foreign exchange expenditure on imports of sugar."

European Gold Markets

August 14, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	625.00	626.00	+10.75
Zurich	623.50	626.50	+11.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	629.60	N.Q.	+6.75

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	29 Aug. 80	28 Nov. 80	26 Feb. 81
630	7.00-10.00	38.00-42.00	— —
650	2.00- 4.00	30.00-34.00	— —
670	0.75- 1.25	25.00-29.00	56.00-61.00
690	0.50- 1.00	21.00-25.00	48.00-53.00
710	0.25- 0.50	17.00-21.00	41.00-46.00

Gold bullion 622.00-624.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada

Hawker Siddeley

6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	312.5	254.1
Profits	15.4	13.3

Netherlands

Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	8,630.	7,780.
Profits	71.	161.
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	16,810.	15,000.
Profits	234.	323.

United States

Dresser Industries

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,004.	851.3
Profits	57.5	52.5
Per share	1.48	1.35
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,879.	2,486.
Profits	173.6	153.8
Per share	4.46	3.97

Quaker Oats

4th Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	586.7	495.7
Profits	21.6	22.1
Per share	1.01	1.06
Year	1980	1979
Revenue	2,405.2	1,966.3
Profits	96.4	84.5
Per share	4.55	4.01

Woolworth (F.W.)

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,690.	1,590.
Profits	1.04	20.98
Per Share	0.01	0.69

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for August 14, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9385	4.407	108.755 *	47.01 *	0.2299	—	6.80 *	118.09 *	3521 *
Brussels (a)	28.545	67.69	15.9925	6.9015	3.3663 *	14.703	—	17.36	5.173
Frankfurt	1.7855	4.238	—	43.128 *	2.106 x	91.97 *	6.255 *	108.51 *	32.365 *
London (b)	2.376	—	4.2375	9.8188	2.005.50	4.606	67.71	2.9078	13.0875
Milan	845.05	2,004.90	473.95	204.74	—	435.80	29.63	514.75	153.42
New York	—	2.3723	0.5596	0.2416	0.1183 *	0.515	0.035	0.605	0.1812
Zurich	1.6432	3.9049	92.1077 *	39.7429 *	0.1938	84.7229 *	5.7614 *	—	29.7736 *

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0347	Belgian fin. franc	28.82	Equiv. 0.2021	Hong Kong $	4.948		N.Q.	N.Q.
	Saudi Riyal							
0.8637	Canadian $	1.1578	2.119	Irish £	0.4719	0.0791	Schilling	12.64
0.1872	Danish krone	5.5185	0.0187	Israeli £	53.37	0.4784	Singapore $	2.126
0.0233	Drachma	43.00	N.Q.	Kuwaiti dinar	N.Q.	0.2399	Swedish krona	4.169
0.0202	Escudo	49.599	0.2057	Norw. krone	4.861	N.Q.	U.A.E. dirham	N.Q.
0.2741	Fin. mark	3.648	0.0138	Peseta	72.46	0.0045	Yen	224.45

£ Sterling: 1.1223 Irish £.
(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

HARRY WINSTON
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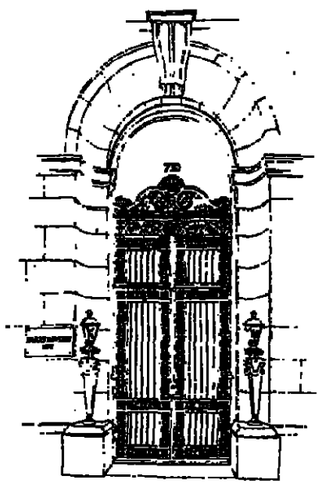
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August 15 to August 22 from 6 p.m.
PALM BEACH
CANNES

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Big Eruptions Most Investors Keep Missing

And the Fallacies of Gloom-and-Doom Economic Forecasts

While the American news media recently talked of "A shocking fate in store" in conjunction with a horror-story future forecast from the U.S. government, readers of the Capital Gains Research reports were looking at gains which had stretched as high as 1700 per cent in shares of one particular leader in the computer-aided design revolution which will help reverse negative trends.

Quoted the most-recent issue of these projection-packed weekly reports is a U.S. solar-energy expert who disputes entirely the official view—based upon plans for industrial and urban decentralization and other major shifts which have already generated hundreds of percentage points for CGR readers with positions in related issues such as DATAPOINT, SYSTEMS ENGINEERING and TYCO LABS.

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HT 33

(Continued on Page 9)

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
18⅝	6⅝	StdMotA .44	5.9	15	32	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
45	46	StOInd s2.20	3.8	9	7364	58⅝	57	58½	+1½
57	56⅝	SOOh pf3.75	7.2		240	52¼	52	52	
25	14½	StautCh 1.20	5.5	7	355	21⅞	20½	21¼	+ ⅛
16½	12½	StevnJ 1.20b	6.9	5	1151	u17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+1⅛
75	48	StoneW 2.75	3.8	9	34	72⅝	71	71¾	— ¼
30⅝	12⅛	StorTec		12	7609	u27	19⅝	26⅞	+1⅝
29⅜	11⅛	TRE 1	3.4	15	255	29½	27¾	29	+1⅛
48	34⅝	TRW 2.20	4.6	8	1864	48⅝	46	48	+2
105	76	TRW pf4.40	4.2		10	u105¾	102	105¾	+5¾
157	91	Teldyn s		7	844	153½	147	153⅛	+6⅛
121¼	78⅝	TexInst 2	1.7	14	1054	118⅝	114⅞	118⅝	+3⅜
30	20⅛	Textron 1.80	6.5	6	338	28⅛	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	21⅜	Tracor s .40	1.3	13	157	u30⅝	29½	30¼	+1⅛
38¼	29½	TranUn 2.68	7.2	7	43	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅜
27⅝	9⅝	TW Corp			1866	18⅝	17½	18⅛	+ ⅝
7⅝	2⅝	TW Cp wt			78	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
29⅞	13½	UAL .25t			644	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
49¼	36⅝	UCamp 2.60	5.5	7	589	47⅝	46¼	47	+ ⅝
47⅝	35½	UnCarb 3.20	6.5	5	1026	u49	47	48⅝	+2⅛
31¼	27¾	UnOilCal s		9	1970	31⅝	29⅝	31¼	+1½
51	37⅝	UnPac s1.40	2.9	13	1916	48⅝	48	48½	+ ⅜
28⅜	16⅜	VF Cp 1.60	5.8	7	150	27½	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
40	22	VSI Cp .72	1.8	10	602	u40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	+ ⅝
15⅝	9	Vulcinc .84	6.7	5	26	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
39	30½	VulcnM 2	4.9	7	51	u40⅝	38⅝	40⅝	+1⅝
25	16⅛	WICOR 2.04	10.	6	127	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
49⅛	36⅞	WrnCm s 1	2.0	12	723	u50⅝	49⅛	50⅛	+1⅝
69⅝	48⅞	Xerox 2.80	4.5	9	955	62⅝	59⅝	62¼	+2⅛
28⅝	13⅛	XTRA .64	3.4	6	145	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ¼
25	16⅛	ZaleCp 1.08	5.1	5	15	21⅛	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅜
48⅝	17⅜	Zapata .48	1.0	17	321	48⅝	46⅝	48⅛	+1⅛
18⅛	9⅝	ZayreCp .38	2.0	6	148	16½	16⅛	16¼	
15⅞	7⅜	ZenithR .60	3.9	12	642	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
25	16⅝	Zero s .52	2.2	12	9	24¼	24	24	
24¼	14⅛	Zurmind .92	3.8	8	513	24¼	23½	24⅛	+ ½

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
15⅝	9⅛	AAR s .40	3.3	7	29	12⅝	12	12	
5⅝	3⅝	AAV .20	5.8	5	10	4	4	4	— ¼
5⅝	3⅝	AIC Ph n.12	2.8	3	31	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
9¼	6⅛	APS .48	6.0	6	8	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
44	35¼	Adobe s .36	.5	24	74	41	39½	40½	+1½
7¼	5	BAT .49e	7.3		10	7	6¾	6¾	— ½
31⅛	13⅝	CK Pet .16	.5	26	2435	31⅛	30	30⅞	+ ⅝
5⅝	3⅛	DCL			14	1	3¼	3¼	3¼
25½	9	Damson			205	268	16⅛	15	16⅛ + ⅞
5⅝	3⅝	EAC .36	6.7	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17½	14⅛	FPA s .48	2.6	3	10	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	GIExpl		9	26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6½	3⅜	Hampton .65t	12.	4	79	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅜	ICH .20	2.8	5	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5½	4⅛	Jaclyn .40b	7.6	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	5	KTellin .40	4.0	26	26	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅜	LSB .19t	4.6	8	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
15⅜	6⅛	MCO Hldg		5	283	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	12⅝	NFC .20	1.1	19	93	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅛	OEA .20e	2.1	13	6	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ¼
15⅜	10½	PGEpfA 1.50	12.		13	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
9	3½	REDM		9	57	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	SFM .24	3.3	7	14	u7½	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	3¼	TEC .08	1.5	22	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8½	U&I			52	2	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	Valle's		44	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	WTC			222	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	Zimmer .34	4.4	11	49	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛

Chicago Futures

Aug. 14, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	4.52¾	4.57	4.47	4.47½	—.06¼
Dec	4.72¾	4.77	4.67	4.67½	—.06¼
Mar	4.89	4.93½	4.87	4.87¼	—.03
May	4.93½	4.97½	4.91½	4.94¾	—.02¼
Jul	4.91¼	4.95½	4.89½	4.90½	—.02½
Sep				4.97½	—.02¼

Sales Wed. 17,842.
Total open interest Wed. 68,730, up 568 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	3.48¾	3.42½	3.36½	3.37	—.06¼
Dec	3.39	3.43¼	3.36	3.36¾	—.05¼
Mar	3.47	3.52	3.46	3.46¾	—.03¼
May	3.48¾	3.53½	3.48	3.48¾	—.02
Jul	3.48¾	3.53½	3.47½	3.47¾	—.02
Sep	3.39	3.45	3.39	3.39	+.01

Sales Wed. 73,355.
Total open interest Wed. 253,175, up 2,341 from Tues.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

August 14, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Sony Corp	1,413,300	11⅝	+ ⅛
Tesoro Pet	910,900	26	+2
StorgeTech	760,900	26⅞	+1⅝
AmerT&T	526,400	53⅝	+ ⅛
Warn Lamb	513,700	28¾	+ ⅞
Gulfwst s	511,500	18⅝	+ ⅛
RCA	492,400	27⅝	+1⅛
IBM	472,700	68⅝	+2⅛
CitiesSvcs	468,900	37	+3
AmExpress	420,700	36⅞	
Westgh El	399,500	26⅝	+1⅛
MesaPet s	399,100	51½	+4⅞
PogoProd	385,400	35⅝	+2⅛
Boeing s	383,800	37⅞	+ ⅛
Tenneco	336,400	40⅝	+ ⅝

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	47.7	51.12
Advanced	1,078	669
Volume Up (millions)	38.27	18.12
Declined	448	790
Volume Down (millions)	5.08	18.37
Unchanged	360	432
Total issues	1,886	1,891
New highs	132	73
New lows	3	3

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	946.97	965.34	942.67	962.63	+13.42
20 Trn	317.71	321.15	312.34	320.28	+4.52
15 Util	110.26	111.03	109.75	110.56	+0.37
65 Stk	341.35	347.73	339.59	346.68	+4.92

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	125.62	122.68	125.25	+1.97
Industrials	142.72	139.24	142.31	+2.43
Utilities	51.60	50.87	51.38	+0.13
Finance	13.22	13.01	13.19	+0.10
Transp.	19.02	18.57	18.94	+0.23

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	71.81	70.67	71.81	+1.13
Industrials	83.41	82.14	83.41	+1.51
Transp.	63.03	62.01	63.03	+1.84
Utilities	38.29	38.06	38.29	+0.20
Finance	68.02	67.40	68.02	+0.57

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
August 13	147,659	337,251	1,474
August 12	184,028	395,411	1,373
August 11	182,625	401,788	2,135
August 8	184,237	427,104	1,651
August 7	177,758	378,249	1,930

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
KPet	243,800	30⅝	+ ⅛
SilCono s	211,400	28⅝	+ ⅛
Heinicke	173,100	11⅝	+1⅛
TexasAirCp	169,400	13½	+1⅛
HuskyOG s	156,500	15	
HouOBM	151,400	37⅞	+1⅝
Dataprod	148,800	30⅝	+1⅛
WydeEnov n	114,100	19⅝	+1⅛
Amlex Corp	105,300	46⅝	+2⅛
Hlas Pet	94,600	13¼	+ ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	7.11	5.43
Advanced	475	310
Volume Up (millions)	5.5	3.06
Declined	176	279
Volume Down (millions)	0.85	1.52
Unchanged	213	218
Total Issues	864	807
New highs	N.A.	35
New lows	N.A.	5

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
[illegible]	319.44	324.85	+5.40

FUTURES DOW JONES
Through New York Industrial Index Fund
Prices in U.S.$

Maturity	bid/offer quotes August 14 14.00 hrs. l.t.	Business done last week low/high
Aug. 28	944/952	944/965
Sept. 25	942/952	942/967
Oct. 30	942/952	942/967

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Herengracht 214, AMSTERDAM.
Tel. 211188 Telex 12116

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Aug	7.65	7.69½	7.48	7.48	—.15
Sep	7.64½	7.74½	7.51½	7.52¼	—.17
Nov	7.85½	7.93½	7.68	7.70½	—.18
Jan	8.00½	8.07	7.83	7.83½	—.17
Mar	8.11½	8.21	7.99	8.00½	—.12
May	8.15	8.23	8.01	8.03½	—.11½
Jul	8.14	8.23	8.02	8.03½	—.11¼
Aug	8.17	8.18½	7.99	7.99	—.12

Sales Wed. 49,714.
Total open interest Wed. 139,636, up 481 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Aug	212.80	212.70	209.50	209.70	—2.80
Sep	213.70	215.90	211.10	212.00	—3.80
Oct	214.50	218.50	213.00	213.80	—4.00
Dec	221.00	223.30	218.00	218.30	—3.90
Jan	223.00	225.00	220.00	220.30	—3.70
Mar	225.80	227.00	223.00	223.00	—3.00
May	226.30	227.50	224.00	224.50	—1.00
Jul	226.00	228.00	225.00	225.00	—1.00
Aug				221.20	—1.30
Sep	222.00	222.80	216.00	216.50	—1.50

Sales Wed. 8,225.
Total open interest Wed. 53,946, off 294 from Tues.
Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Aug	26.58	26.85	26.28	26.40	—.28
Sep	26.78	27.15	26.50	26.53	—.25
Oct	27.93	27.37	26.75	26.78	—.35
Dec	27.28	27.80	27.10	27.13	—.34
Jan	27.40	27.80	27.20	27.23	—.22
Mar	27.60	28.00	27.40	27.45	—.20
May	27.75	28.10	27.60	27.60	—.25
Jul	28.08	28.25	27.70	27.70	—.15
Aug	28.20	28.20	27.70	27.70	—.10
Sep	27.90	27.90	27.50	27.55	—.25

Sales Wed. 15,996.
Total open interest Wed. 63,613, up 1,546 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	1.77	1.78	1.74¾	1.74¾	—.02¼
Dec	1.90½	1.91¾	1.88	1.88½	—.02
Mar	2.00¾	2.01½	1.98	1.99	—.02¼
May	2.03¼	2.04½	2.02	2.02	—.02
Jul	2.04	2.04	2.02	2.02	—.02

Sales Wed. 1,592.
Total open interest Wed. 8,155, up 188 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	74.00	74.60	73.55	74.40	+.27
Oct	70.45	70.85	69.82	70.42	—.10
Dec	69.30	70.15	69.05	69.82	+.87
Dec	69.95	71.10	69.70	70.95	+.40
Feb	70.40	71.45	70.40	71.25	+.25
Apr	71.20	72.80	71.20	72.45	+.67
Jun	72.40	73.80	72.15	73.70	+.80

Est. sales 23,724; sales Wed. 18,957.
Total open interest Wed. 40,681, off 421 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	78.55	80.72	78.55	80.05	+.82
Sep	75.90	77.85	75.62	76.80	+.35
Oct	74.90	76.80	74.80	76.17	+.75
Nov	75.80	77.35	75.67	76.75	+.32
Jan	77.50	78.50	77.40	78.50	+.40
Mar	78.75	79.50	78.65	79.20	—.05
Apr	78.75	79.80	78.75	79.55	+.30
May	78.50	79.40	78.50	79.40	+.15

Est. sales 3,734; sales Wed. 2,652.
Total open interest Wed. 13,232, off 265 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	48.95	49.65	48.55	49.42	+.52
Oct	44.85	45.22	44.00	45.15	+.87
Dec	46.00	46.95	45.90	46.87	+.47
Feb	48.75	49.45	48.70	49.35	+.25
Apr	47.40	48.37	47.40	47.97	—.35
Jun	50.80	51.50	50.20	51.05	+.45
Jul	51.00	51.50	50.90	51.30	+.30
Aug	51.10	51.10	51.10	51.10	+.05
Oct	51.10	51.10	50.90	51.00	—.10

Est. sales 8,973; sales Wed. 10,468.
Total open interest Wed. 27,815, up 16 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	50.50	52.20	49.90	52.20	+2.00
Feb	62.60	64.60	61.80	64.40	+2.00
Mar	62.60	64.52	61.90	64.50	+1.90
May	63.10	65.00	62.50	65.00	+2.00
Jul	63.30	65.00	63.00	65.00	+2.00
Aug		64.40	61.80	64.40	+1.60

Est. sales 7,863; sales Wed. 9,386.
Total open interest Wed. 17,214, off 487 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; dollars per lb.					
Aug	54.75	54.85	54.75	54.75	unch
Oct	51.90	52.25	51.35	51.35	—.67
Dec	49.90	50.00	49.30	49.40	—.50
Feb	51.95	51.95	51.45	51.45	—.45
Apr				51.45	—.45
Jun				52.60	—.25
Jul				52.40	—.15
Aug				51.60	—.40

Est. sales 204; sales Wed. 200.
Total open interest Wed. 2,026, up 24 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Aug	57.40	58.25	57.40	57.90	+.85
Sep				58.50	—.10
Oct				64.00	unch
Nov				64.05	unch
Dec					

Est. sales 15; sales Wed. 56.
Total open interest Wed. 135, down 9 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.					
Sep	200.05	203.70	200.00	203.30	+3.50
Nov	205.90	208.00	205.30	206.80	+2.10
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	205.00	206.80	205.00	206.00	+ .80
Mar	211.90	213.00	211.00	211.90	+ .80
May	219.90	222.90	219.50	219.50	+ .50
Jul	228.70	230.50	228.50	228.50	+ .60
Sep	232.50	233.40	231.50	233.00	+1.00
Nov	232.40	233.00	232.40	233.00	+1.60

Est. sales 2,395; sales Wed. 2,412.
Total open interest Wed. 13,784, up 193 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Sep	200.70	204.70	200.30	204.50	+3.10
Nov	203.00	206.80	202.90	205.70	+1.80
Jan	207.00	209.40	207.80	209.00	+1.60
Mar	210.00	213.00	210.00	212.00	+1.00
May	214.00	215.50	214.00	215.50	+1.80
Jul	219.00	220.80	219.00	219.50	+1.50
Sep				217.00	+ .50

Sales Wed. 633.
Total open interest Wed. 3,842, off 112 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Sep	91.34	91.35	91.18	91.24	—.06
Oct	91.11	91.22	91.11	91.14	—.08
Dec	91.04	91.09	90.92	90.97	—.07
Jan		90.98	90.90	90.91	—.05
Mar	90.64	90.71	90.55	90.61	—.02
Sep	90.44	90.50	90.39	90.47	+.04
Dec	90.25	90.30	90.19	90.27	+.01
Mar	90.02	90.07	89.99	90.04	+.02
Jun	89.85	89.87	89.81	89.87	+.04

Est. sales 8,857; sales Wed. 11,726.
Total open interest Wed. 23,316, up 383 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	75-15	75-29	75-05	75-12	+01
Dec	75-13	75-26	75-03	75-11	+02
Mar	75-16	75-23	75-01	75-08	unc
Jun	75-07	75-20	75-01	75-07	+01
Sep	75-06	75-18	74-31	75-05	+01
Dec	75-03	75-16	74-29	75-03	+01
Mar	75-01	75-14	74-28	75-01	+01
Jun	75-04	75-12	74-27	74-31	unc
Sep	75-07	75-10	74-28	74-30	—01
Dec	75-03	75-10	74-28	74-30	—01
Mar	75-03	75-10	75-28	74-30	—01

Sales Wed. 23,205.
Total open interest Wed. 113,738, up 1,632 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	73-12	73-22	73-05	73-12	+06
Dec	73-04	73-14	72-28	73-05	+06
Mar	73-02	73-11	72-26	73-02	+06
Jun	72-29	73-04	72-25	72-30	+06
Sep	72-24	73-00	72-20	72-25	+06
Dec	72-17	72-25	72-14	72-19	+06
Mar	72-11	72-20	72-08	72-13	+06
Jun	72-04	72-13	72-00	72-07	+06
Sep	71-30	72-09	71-30	72-02	+06
Dec	71-27	72-02	71-24	71-29	+06
Mar	71-23	72-00	71-22	71-25	+06

Sales Wed. 6,280.
Total open interest Wed. 66,153, up 15 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
BRITISH POUND $ per pound					
Sep	2.3610	2.3655	2.3565	2.3650	+.025
Oct	2.3490	2.3535	2.3480	2.3535	+.040
Dec	2.3320	2.3370	2.3275	2.3360	+.045
Jan	2.3250	2.3270	2.3230	2.3270	+.035
Mar	2.3130	2.3210	2.3110	2.3195	+.045

Est. sales 3,396; sales Wed. 3,108.
Total open interest Wed. 11,802, off 147 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CANADIAN DOLLAR $ per dlr.					
Sep	.8635	.8637	.8615	.8623	—03
Oct	.8639	.8639	.8629	.8629	+01
Dec	.8638	.8639	.8620	.8624	—02
Jan	.8647	.8641	.8631	.8631	+01
Mar	.8635	.8635	.8635	.8635	unc
Apr	.8639	.8639	.8630	.8630	+02
Jun				.8620	+02
Sep				.8620	unc

Est. sales 935; sales Wed. 1,860.
Total open interest Wed. 10,848, up 143 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
DEUTSCHEMARK $ per mark					
Sep	.5609	.5612	.5595	.5608	—17
Oct	.5618	.5618	.5617	.5617	—17
Dec	.5644	.5651	.5635	.5648	—15
Jan	.5658	.5658	.5657	.5657	—17
Mar	.5690	.5690	.5683	.5694	—18
Apr				.5738	unc
Jun	.5720	.5720	.5720	.5720	unc

Est. sales 2,912; sales Wed. 2,880.
Total open interest Wed. 9,744, up 334 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FRENCH FRANC $ per franc					
Jun					unch

Est. sales 0; sales Wed. 0.
Total open interest Wed. 8, unchanged from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
JAPANESE YEN $ per yen					
Sep	.004449	.004453	.004439	.004447	—15
Oct	.004444	.004448	.004444	.004448	—17
Dec	.004445	.004453	.004441	.004449	—13
Jan	.004484	.004448	.004444	.004448	—17
Mar	.004448	.004448	.004448	.004455	—15
Apr	.004448	.004448	.004449	.004448	—17
Jun			.004445	.004450	—20

Est. sales 1,441; sales Wed. 2,663.
Total open interest Wed. 6,907, up 142 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC $ per franc					
Sep	.6105	.6111	.6088	.6109	—19
Oct	.6136	.6136	.6133	.6136	—18
Dec	.6198	.6198	.6169	.6197	—13
Jan	.6225	.6225	.6224	.6125	—17

Canadian Indexes

August 14, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	401.55	400.76
Toronto	2,258.77	2,241.54

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.
ls cindex.so

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	.6283	.6289	.6271	.6289	—11
Jun				.6407	unc

Est. sales 2,960; sales Wed. 3,398.
Total open interest Wed. 9,555, up 451 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

Aug. 14, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	8.75	8.95	8.75	8.95	+0.20
Mar	12.10	12.50	12.09	12.50	+0.43
Apr	14.58	15.01	14.49	15.01	+0.50

Est. sales 3,943; sales Wed. 2,536.
Total open interest Wed. 13,869 up 324 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	144.00	147.00	142.75	146.71	+ 4.58
Dec	153.20	155.22	151.55	155.17	+ 3.95
Mar	154.50	156.78	154.00	156.74	+ 3.91
May	155.50	157.92	155.25	157.90	+ 3.98
Jul	156.50	158.75	156.50	158.75	+ 4.00
Sep	157.50	160.30	157.50	160.38	+ 4.00
Dec	158.08	161.75	158.80	161.75	+ 4.00

Est. sales 3,900; sales Wed. 1,855.
Total open interest Wed. 12,861 off 38 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	35.00	35.50	34.30	34.46	+ 0.11
Oct	35.00	36.43	35.20	35.20	+ 0.27
Jan	36.30	37.88	36.00	36.00	+ 0.28
Mar	34.80	37.30	34.25	34.34	+ 0.37
May	35.00	36.25	35.30	35.32	+ 0.10
Jul	34.90	35.20	34.20	34.26	+ 0.22
Sep	32.65	33.20	32.25	32.25	+ 0.25
Oct	31.97	32.50	31.40	31.47	+ 0.20
Jan	30.80	30.20	29.30	29.30	+ 0.30

Est. sales 15,250; sales Wed. 13,835.
Total open interest Wed. 72,482 up 969 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	197.00	97.70	96.50	97.00	+0.10
Dec	z2,210	2,226	2,190	2,200	— 5.00
Mar	z2,290	2,295	2,276	2,280	
May	z2,330	2,330	2,325	2,330	+ 5.00
Jul	z2,390	2,390	2,375	2,380	+ 5.00
Sep	z			2,430	+10.00

Est. sales 830; sales Wed. 1,538.
Total open interest Wed. 9,198 off 196 from Tues.
z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric tons.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	90.55	92.00	90.40	91.65	+1.05
Nov	91.75	92.65	91.50	92.40	+0.80
Jan	93.30	94.30	93.30	93.80	+0.70
Mar	94.15	95.10	94.10	94.75	+0.65
May	95.10	96.08	95.10	95.75	+0.65
Jul	96.45	96.45	96.45	96.65	+0.65

Est. sales 500; sales Wed. 323.
Total open interest Wed. 6,597 up 7 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	89.20	90.90	87.86	88.52	—1.34
Dec	86.12	88.10	85.70	87.11	+0.36
Mar	86.15	88.15	85.90	87.20	+0.79
May	86.20	88.20	85.90	87.32	+0.75
Jul	84.95	88.00	86.30	87.30	+0.25
Oct	82.50	83.25	82.50	82.70	—0.40
Dec	80.00	80.40	79.70	79.95	—0.06

Est. sales 12,500; sales Wed. 9,179.
Total open interest Wed. 44,544 up 1,047 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	98.50	99.50	96.30	96.30	— 2.00
Sep	99.40	100.40	96.50	96.70	— 2.00
Oct	99.50	100.50	97.25	97.25	— 1.90
Dec	100.90	101.80	97.80	98.20	— 1.70
Jan				98.60	— 1.80
Mar	101.80	102.95	99.00	99.50	— 1.70
May	102.80	103.90	100.40	100.40	— 1.65
Jul	103.40	104.20	101.30	101.30	— 1.60
Sep	104.50	104.70	102.20	102.20	— 1.55
Dec				103.50	— 1.50
Jan				103.90	— 1.50
Mar	106.75	108.20	104.70	104.70	— 1.50
May	107.00	108.00	105.50	105.50	— 1.50

Est. sales 8,300; sales Wed. 5,451.
Total open interest Wed. 39,436 up 551 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Aug	1580.0	1594.0	1588.0	1594.0	+ 18.0
Sep	1592.0	1607.0	1590.0	1608.8	+ 18.0
Dec	1640.0	1655.0	1634.0	1647.5	+ 18.5
Jan	1655.0	1664.0	1650.0	1664.5	+ 19.0
Mar	1692.0	1705.0	1692.0	1698.5	+ 20.0
May	1722.0	1735.0	1732.0	1732.5	+ 21.0
Jul	1752.0	1766.0	1752.0	1766.5	+ 22.0
Sep	1785.0	1800.0	1785.0	1800.5	+ 23.0
Dec				1851.5	+ 23.5
Jan	1864.0	1868.0	1864.0	1868.5	+ 25.0
Mar				1902.5	+ 26.0
May				1936.5	+ 27.0

Est. sales 2,000; sales Wed. 1,640.
Total open interest Wed. 25,622 off 278 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Aug	630.00	635.00	632.00	637.50	+ 9.40
Oct	640.00	648.00	640.00	646.70	+ 7.10
Jan	658.00	665.00	658.00	665.00	+ 9.40
Apr	678.00	682.00	678.00	684.50	+ 9.50
Jul	695.00	700.00	690.00	706.50	+ 9.50
Oct				729.50	+ 9.50

Est. sales 1,252; sales Wed. 1,586.
Total open interest Wed. 7,742 up 80 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz					
Aug	619.00	630.00	619.00	628.40	+12.30
Sep	620.00	634.00	624.00	630.40	+12.20
Oct	626.00	637.00	624.50	635.50	+12.10
Dec	638.00	648.00	636.50	647.40	+12.40
Feb	648.20	661.00	648.20	659.90	+12.70
Apr	663.80	674.00	663.00	672.40	+13.00
Jun	674.30	685.40	675.50	685.40	+13.30
Aug	687.30	698.00	690.00	698.80	+13.50
Oct				712.10	+13.70
Dec	713.50	721.00	719.90	725.30	+14.00
Feb	726.70	739.00	736.00	739.00	+14.30
Apr				752.60	+14.50

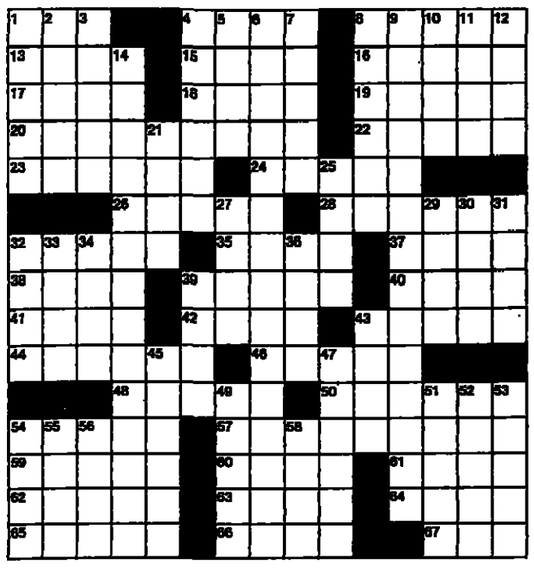
Est. sales 25,000; sales Wed. 19,745.
Total open interest Wed. 153,753 off 549 from Tues.

Bondtrade Index

August 14, 1980

	Medium	Long
Today	91.797	80.444
Previous	91.810	80.469

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Thin sheet placed over stage lights
4 Flying jib or spanker
8 First words of "A Tale of Two Cities"
13 Caesar's wife, e.g.
15 Radius's neighbor
16 Spell of duty
17 Wash
18 Belfry residents
19 Game ragout
20 " 'Mid —— and palaces . . .": Payne
22 Done
23 Tourist, at times
24 Bagels, e.g.
26 Old fiddle
28 Furnish
32 Opposite a ship's middle
35 Its capital is N'Djamena
37 Theater award
38 Follower of high or base
39 Haircut's companion
40 It bestrides the Tevere
41 Ship's jail
42 Corn bread
43 Daub
44 Lamb, at Maxim's
46 Garbo
48 Subdivide minutely
50 Behrman's "—— for Comedy"
54 Site of the House of the Seven Gables
57 Narrow margins
59 Families
60 Spain's longest river
61 Rows
62 Trunk vessel
63 Greek political org.
64 Garibaldi's birthplace
65 Beauty's companion
66 Actor Holliday
67 Tyranno-*saurus*——

DOWN

1 Swigs
2 Aggrandize
3 "I—— Parade," 1931 song
4 Scarsdale or Shaker Heights
5 Wing-shaped
6 Like some machine parts
7 Riata
8 "For love is still most precious in ——": Shak.
9 Potion's effect on Dr. Jekyll
10 Like "the blue yonder"
11 Peak
12 Supporting plank
14 New dispositions
21 Look
25 Burden
27 High-low signal, in bridge
29 Electronic navigation system
30 "Green *Mansions*" girl
31 Letter opener
32 Popular Swedish *quartet*
33 King of the courts
34 "Come Back to ——"
36 Affirm
39 Kind of glass or sugar
43 Aircraft acronym
45 Draws a bead on
47 "La Vie——," 1946 song
49 Nerve
51 ". . . bombs bursting——"
52 Choreographer Cunningham
53 Favorite of Elizabeth I
54 Noustriker
55 Lily's relative
56 Pasternak heroine
58 Land bordering the *Caspian*

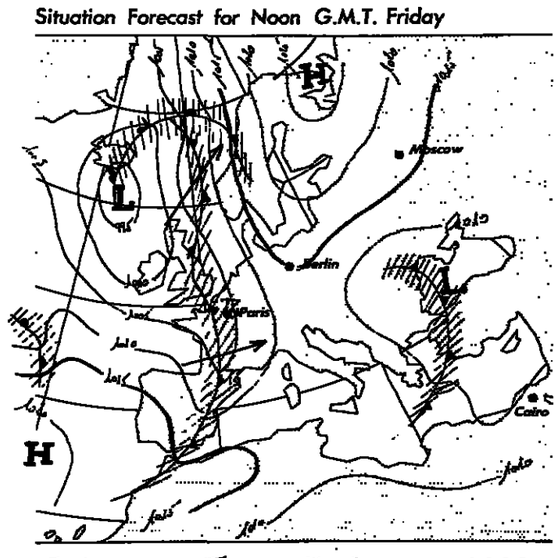
Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	C	O	R	C	H		L	A	I	C		T	A	M
O	R	R	E	R	Y		I	N	D	O		A	N	A
S	I	N	B	A	D		M	I	E	N		I	T	S
		A	U	G	E	A	N		O	C	E	L	O	T
S	E	M	I	S		N	E	D		E	T	O	N	S
A	B	E	L			I	D	O	L	A	T	R	Y	
L	A	N	D	E	R	S		N	I	L	E			
T	N	T		N	E	E		B	E	E		T	I	P
		S	T	A	T		U	N	D	E	R	G	O	
	I	M	P	O	R	T	E	D			N	E	O	N
A	D	I	E	U		E	N	G		T	S	A	R	S
M	I	N	E	R	S		R	E	F	O	L	D		
M	O	N		A	I	D	A		I	T	A	L	I	C
A	M	O		G	R	O	G		F	E	V	E	R	S
N	S	W		E	S	S	E		O	D	E	S	S	A

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Fair	MADRID	13	55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	23	73	Fog	MIAMI	30	86	Fair
ANKARA	31	89	Cloudy	MILAN	26	79	Fair
ATHENS	30	86	Fair	MONTREAL	19	66	Rain
BEIRUT	30	86	Cloudy	MOSCOW	20	68	Fog
BELGRADE	14	57	Rain	MUNICH	20	68	Fair
BERLIN	22	72	Fair	NEW YORK	27	81	Fair
BRUSSELS	25	77	Fair	NICE	26	79	Fair
BUCHAREST	18	64	Fog	OSLO	22	72	Fair
BUDAPEST	18	64	Overcast	PARIS	26	79	Fair
CASABLANCA	24	75	Fair	PRAGUE	19	66	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	22	72	Fair	ROME	29	84	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Fog	SOFIA	17	63	Cloudy
DUBLIN	18	64	Rain	STOCKHOLM	22	72	Fair
EDINBURGH	20	68	Rain	TEHRAN	30	86	Fair
FLORENCE	30	86	Fair	TEL AVIV	31	89	Fair
FRANKFURT	21	70	Overcast	TOKYO	27	81	Fair
GENEVA	22	72	Fair	TUNIS	29	84	Fair
HELSINKI	21	70	Cloudy	VIENNA	18	64	Overcast
HOUSTON	-	-	-	WARSAW	20	68	Overcast
ISTANBUL	28	82	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	30	86	Fair
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Fair	ZURICH	21	70	Fair
LISBON	20	68	Rain				
LONDON	23	73	Overcast	(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)			
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Cloudy				

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



U.S. Woman Gets New Car License And Quits the League of the Devil

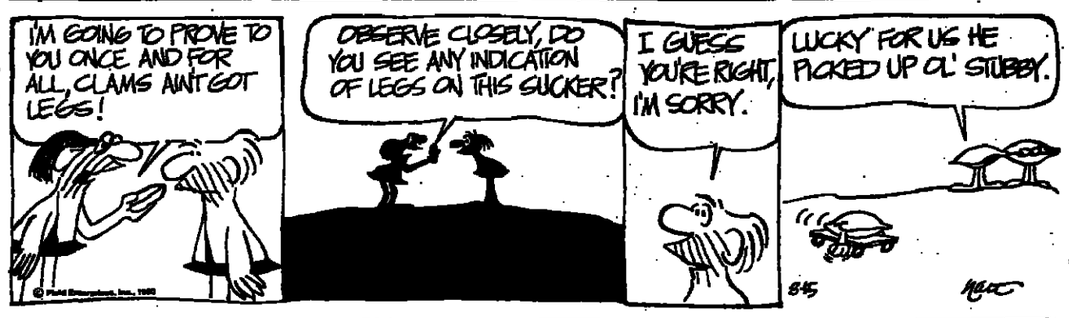
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 14 (UPI) — Tonya Turnbull, 20, a waitress who said that she had to change the license plate number on her car because it tied her to the Devil, got new plates yesterday without any of the evil numbers.

Miss Turnbull's new plate number is CPK-930. She had said that the Bible told her that the old license number on her car — CPG-666 — put her in league with the Devil.

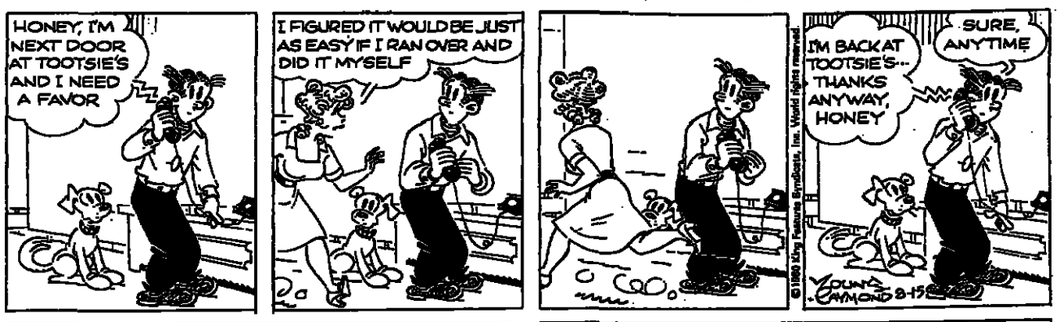
Miss Turnbull's problem was with the numbers 666. Her fundamentalist Assemblies of God view of the Bible — especially Revelations 13:18 — made her believe that anyone displaying a triple 6 had pledged allegiance to the Devil. She had said that her fundamentalist friends also interpret the numbers the same way and "wouldn't have anything to do with me."

PEANUTS

B.C.

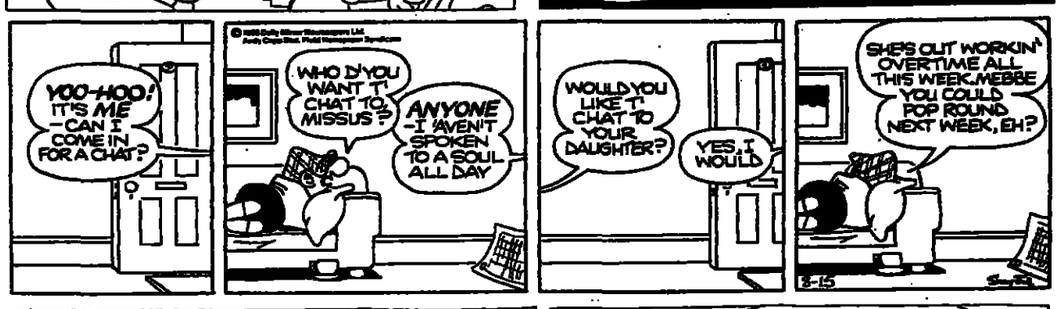


BLONDIE

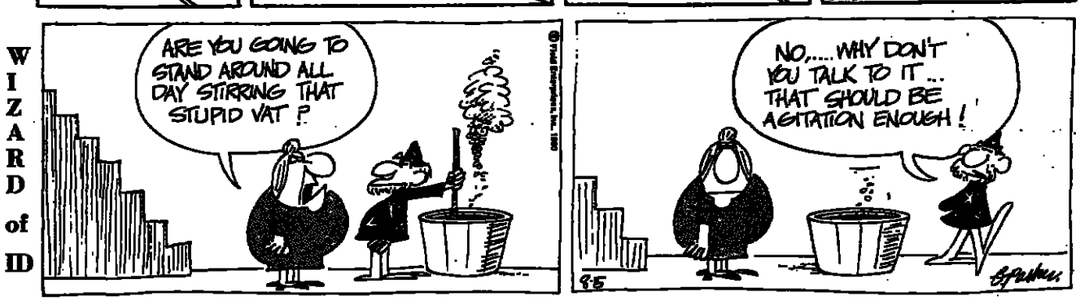


BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

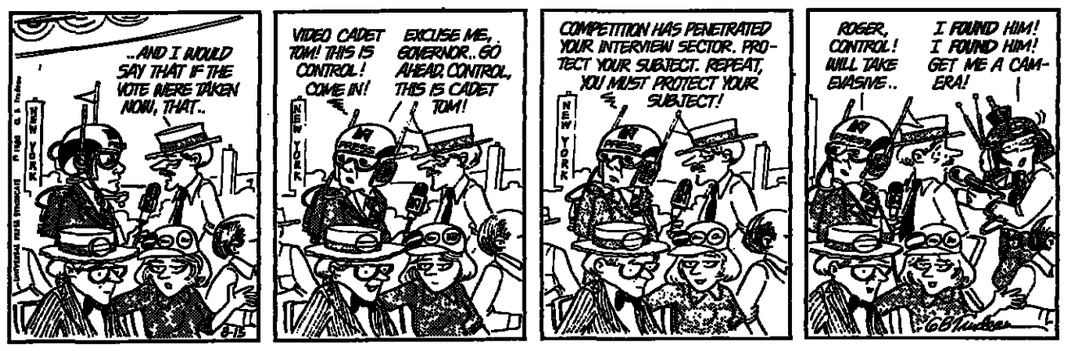


WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

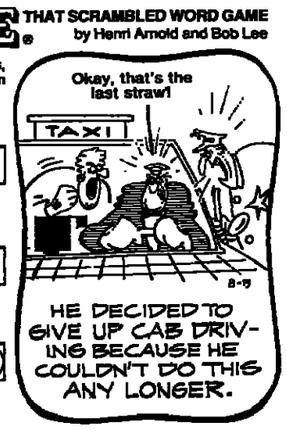
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YALIG

TYKIT

CHUGAT

BOCHOR



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "——" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GNOME MOTIF ACTUAL EMPLOY
Answer: What you need to keep your balance— INCOME

DENNIS THE MENACE

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

هكذا من الأصل

BOOKS

MODERN BOOK COLLECTING

By Robert A. Wilson. Knopf. Illustrated. 270 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"THE only way to spot emerging talent is to read," advises Robert A. Wilson, the author of "Modern Book Collecting," in his chapter called "Starting With an Unknown Author." "Read, and keep reading," he urges. Which seems a bit gratuitous, since reading is presumably what books are for. But collectors are a strange breed of animal, and bibliophiles apparently care no more for the true purpose of books than philatelists do about writing letters, or collectors of salt and pepper shakers do about food seasoning. Otherwise why would Wilson feel it necessary to comment on the pursuit of ephemera — on the compulsion that seizes collectors of Gertrude Steiniana to include among their prizes a "Stein stein," i.e., a beer stein in the shape of Gertrude's face, with a diminutive Alice B. Toklas perched on the handle?

On the whole, Wilson exhibits in his primer a humane and sensible attitude toward book collecting. Proprietor of the Phoenix Book Store in Greenwich Village, author of bibliographies of Gertrude Stein, Gregory Corso and Denise Levertov, and possessor of perhaps the finest collection of Steiniana extant, he frowns upon the collector who is in the game strictly for investment purposes, as well as on the connoisseur who strives for the ideal of book preservation by stashing his treasures in a vault. Books were made to be loved and handled, he concedes. Perhaps even to be read.

Besides, it takes considerable luck and shrewdness for an amateur with limited funds to turn a profit at the game. Dealers will rarely pay you more than half what they can turn around and fetch for an item. Thus you can easily pay a premium for a book that is not especially scarce, like the middle and later titles of Norman Mailer or John Updike, and then wait years before breaking even.

Starting out with the assumption that his readers are already hooked on collecting, Wilson aims in "Modern Book Collecting" to show you how to indulge your compulsion without investing in Gutenberg Bibles or Shakespeare First Folios. By "modern" he simply means from the late 19th century on, beginning with Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson in poetry, and Henry James and Stephen Crane in prose. Within this period almost any pursuit can be satisfying, from acquiring everything published by a single author, to building a collection of nothing but Pulitzer Prize-winning novelists. Wilson simply shows you the ropes, from getting along with dealers ("Don't haggle") to preserving a volume in mint condition (don't discard or destroy the dust jacket, which can increase the value of an item tenfold).

The result is an absorbing browse even for readers who don't happen to be infected by the collecting bug. Though Wilson is too conscientious as an instructor to waste much space in recounting anecdotes, one gets a fine sense of the vagaries that produce specimens of scarcity in value, such as James Joyce's decision not to autograph more than 250 of the 1,500 copies of the Limited Edition Club's edition of "Ulysses" when he discovered that his collaborator, Henri Matisse, had, through some misunderstanding, provided etchings for Homer's "Odyssey."

One can amuse oneself by arguing with and trying to improve upon the author's list of "The Fifty Most Important Books of American Literature Published Since the End of World War II." (Allen Ginsberg's "Howl," fine; but Jerzy Kosinski's "The Painted Bird"?) Or one can simply learn a lot about the fundamentals of book-making — for example, that "top edge gilt" used to be applied to facilitate dusting a book, though these days it is mainly employed as a form of elegance.

I only wish that Wilson had taken a stab at explaining the roots of the collecting mania, for, despite the many pleasures it no doubt affords, it can also be a fearsome thing to be in the grip of (if I may judge from my own compulsion to accumulate postage stamps), capable as it is of separating a person from the money to feed his children and gerbils. But I guess when it comes to books, the impulse can't do all that much harm. As Isaac D'Israeli wrote in his "Curiosities of Literature" (1834): "Literature is in no way injured by the follies of collectors, since though they preserve the worthless, they necessarily protect the good."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

GOODBYE GUTENBURG

By Anthony Smith. Oxford. 367 pp. $16.95.

Reviewed by Joe Saltzman

FOR those who can still smell that indescribable odor of printer's ink, for those who have held a newspaper in their hands and marveled at this daily library of human activity, this book will shock.

In one 367-page swoop, Anthony Smith has brought all — newspaper employees and readers, printers and the public — into the latest moments of the international 20th-century communications revolution.

We who have lived and lusted in celebration of the invention of movable type had better rethink the future. Focusing on "the newspaper revolution of the 1980s," Smith takes us from where we've been, pushes us into where we are and carefully speculates on where we are going.

His is quite a trip. We travel quickly from pictograms on clay and stone to papyrus, alphabets and writing, scriptoria, printing, libraries and complex information-storage systems; from carrier pigeon, telegraph and telephone to satellite. We end up in a strange new world (call it "the infosphere"), a world filled with words like viewdata, teletext, videotext (new text services delivered to homes by means of the TV receiver) and electronic-computer databases. It is a world of the electronic telecommunications (new transmission and data-storage methods) fusing the typewriter, telephone, copier and computer into a television receiver/word processor that stores information and enables the consumer to retrieve it at will.

This presents problems that probably won't be solved until the 21st century, if ever. Knowledge always has been owned by the institution and individuals who created it, but with the electronic storage and retrieval of information, the acquisition of knowledge becomes a matter of private choice. The danger we all face as we romp through this age of electronic information systems is, in Smith's words, "to find ways to re-establish and reguarantee the basic individual freedoms of expression and of information" and the "strength of doing this is likely to come from the world of printed press, from its professions and traditions."

Those of us who have grown up with the newspaper know it to be one of the miracles of civilization. Smith celebrates the miracle brilliantly, detailing its history (the changing face of the newspaper, its employees and markets over the centuries), pointing out that the newspaper industry is one of the first text industries to undergo computerization. A newspaper now becomes the perfect communications medium to show us "the electronic Alexandria" of the future.

He reminds us that the newspaper is an institution for the collection, storage and dissemination of all kinds of information from hundreds of sources, an information broker to society. Its database (what old-timers would call it a morgue) will grow in value. He shows us how electronics and the computer are serving the newspaper industry today much like the 15th-century printing press solved the problems of medieval copyists.

Will the newspaper survive?

Yes, but probably not the way we know it. Since newsprint is excruciatingly expensive, newspapers will probably become electronic facsimiles fed into home video terminals. Its raw database (old editions and morgue files) will be, for a fee, readily available to everyone.

Those of us who are old-fashioned will always be able to order up a hard copy — one printed on paper — of anything we read on our television screen. We can use that to wrap garbage or line the bottom of the bird cage. Some things, of course, never change.

Joe Saltzman, chairman of undergraduate studies and coordinator of broadcasting at the University of Southern California School of Journalism, began his career as a journalist two decades ago working in a print shop. He wrote this review for the Los Angeles Times.

©Los Angeles Times

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, East bid two no-trump, showing great length in the unbid suits. This galvanized West into action. With A-K and A in his partner's two suits, he jumped to five clubs over South's spade raise, expecting to make the game. He was right, for five clubs would have been unbeatable, but West was not allowed to play there, and doubled North's bid of five diamonds with some confidence.

East might well have conceived six clubs, which would make on a good day with a favorable heart position. It would have been down one as it happens, but it would have been a good save. However, East chose to trust his partner to score three tricks in defense and he could not do it.

The opening club lead was ruffed and the diamond king was cashed. A heart was led to the king and another heart was surrendered. West won and returned the diamond jack, which was won with the ace. Spade entries to the closed hand were used for further heart leads and West could do no more than score his one trump trick.

	NORTH	
	♠K864	
	♡K10	
	♢A832	
	♣542	
WEST		EAST (D)
♠J532		♠7
♡A2		♡Q73964
♢J1097		♢—
♣AKJ		♣Q1098763
	SOUTH	
	♠AQ109	
	♡8753	
	♢KQ654	
	♣—	

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1♢	Pass	1♠
2N.T.	3♣	5♣	5♢
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club ace.

هكذا من الأصل

Kazankina Knocks 2.5 Seconds Off Women's Record for 1,500

ZURICH, Aug. 14 (AP) — Tatyana Kazankina of the Soviet Union smashed the women's 1,500-meter world record at the Zurich international track and field meet last night.

Olympic champion Kazankina won the 1,500 in 3 minutes 52.47 seconds, 2.53 inside the world record of 3:55 that she set earlier this year. American Mary Decker finished second in 3:59.43 — a U.S. record but nearly seven seconds slower than the time of the majestic Soviet winner. Chris Boxer of Britain was third in 4:09.15.

Sebastian Coe

AP

Tatyana Providokhina of the Soviet Union set the early pace, and the Soviet tactics paid off. "They went out too fast," Decker said. "I wasn't aware the second Russian was going to drop out."

Britain's Sebastian Coe just failed in his attempt on the men's 1,500-meter mark. Coe, the Olympic champion, won the men's 1,500 in 3:32.19, less than a tenth of a second slower than the world record of 3:32.1 he shares with his British rival, Steve Ovett. Steve Scott of the United States was second in 3:33.33, the second-fastest time by an American over the distance. John Walker of New Zealand, a former world record-holder, was third in 3:33.49.

9 Olympic Champions

Americans won six of the 19 major events on the card. West Germans and East Germans won four each.

Nine Olympic champions competed at the meet, the most prestigious of the post-Olympic competitions. A sell-out crowd of 26,000 was treated to a number of outstanding performances.

Renaldo Nehemiah won the 110 meter hurdles in 13.21, the fastest time in the world this year. Greg Foster (13.36) and Rod Milburn (13.67) completed an American sweep.

Stanley Floyd, beaten by British Olympic champion Allan Wells in the 100 meters at Cologne last weekend, got his revenge and became the first American to beat the Scotsman in post-Olympic competition. Floyd clocked 10.19 to edge Wells by two paces. The Briton was second in 10.30, with American Harvey Glance third in 10.34.

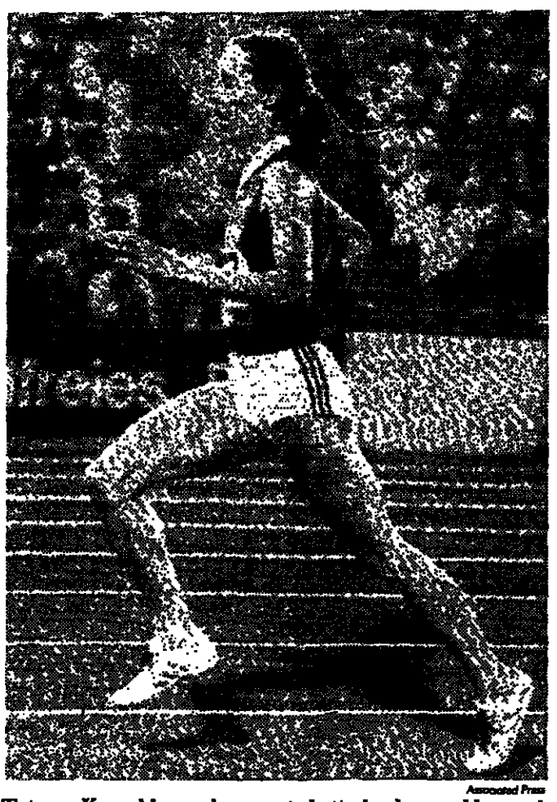
Edwin Moses, unbeaten for three years, won the 400-meter hurdles in 47.81, leading an American sweep. Soviet Olympic silver medalist Vasily Arkhipenko could do no better than sixth.

Yifter Bettered

Moses, Floyd and Nehemiah all were inside the times that won Olympic gold medals in Moscow. Other American winners were Don Paige in the 800 meters (1:45.80), Steve Williams in the 200 (20.33) and Larry Myricks in the long jump (27 feet 3¼.)

West Germany's Thomas Wessinghage won the 5,000 meters in 13:20.93, just inside the Olympic winning time of Miruts Yifter of Ethiopia. Wessinghage edged Kaarlo Maaninka of Finland (13:22.74) and Dick Buerkle of the United States (13:23.2).

Ralf Reichenbach, also of West Germany, won the shot put with a distance of 68-3, while compatriot Karl-Hans Riehm won the hammer with 264-7½. Gaby Bussmann in the women's 400 meters (51.10) was the other West German victor.



Associated Press

Tatyana Kazankina on her way to bettering her world record.

Olympic champion Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz of Poland won the pole vault with 18-4½, defeating Thierry Vigneron of France.

Olympic silver medalist Jacek Wszola, also of Poland, won the high jump ahead of Dietmar Mogenburg of West Germany and Americans Nat Page and Benn Fields. Wszola cleared 7-7.

Michael O'Rourke of New Zealand won the men's javelin throw with 271-2½, ahead of American Rod Ewaliko.

Dodgers Are Dislodged

Reds Move to Top of Division

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 14 (AP) — Ray Knight hit a two-run homer in the eighth inning and Mario Soto pitched three hitless innings in relief to lift Cincinnati to a 4-3 victory over the San Diego last night. The Reds moved into first place in the National League West when Atlanta later beat Los Angeles.

After a lead-off single by Ron Oester, Knight hit his 11th homer of the season deep into the left field seats off loser Bob Shirley (9-8). Soto (6-5) earned the win after pitching the final three innings in relief of starter Mike LaCoss, who went off trailing, 3-2, after Jerry Mumphrey hit a three-run homer in the sixth.

Mets 5, Pirates 3

In Pittsburgh, Lee Mazzilli and Jerry Morales drove in two runs apiece to give New York a 5-3 victory over Pittsburgh. The win went to reliever Tom Hausman (5-3), who pitched three innings in relief of Pete Falcone. Jeff Reardon picked up his fourth save.

Braves 2, Dodgers 0

In Los Angeles, Tommy Boggs scattered five hits for his second shutout this season and Glenn Hubbard hit a two-run homer as Atlanta completed a three-game sweep of Los Angeles.

Cubs 2, Phillies 1

In Chicago, Jerry Martin's sacrifice fly with the bases loaded scored Ivan DeJesus in the bottom of the ninth to lift Chicago to a 2-1 victory over Philadelphia. Dick Tidrow (5-3) got the victory.

Royals 6, Orioles 1

In Kansas City, Willie Aikens hit a three-run first inning homer to propel Kansas City to a 6-1 victory over Baltimore, giving starter Rich Gale his ninth straight win.

Tigers 2, Red Sox 1

In Detroit, Mark Wagner lined a single off the hand of pitcher John Tudor to snap a 1-1 tie in the sixth inning, and reliever Aurelio Lopez escaped bases-loaded, no-out jams in the eighth and ninth innings as Detroit beat Boston, 2-1.

Angels 10, Mariners 4

In Seattle, Carney Langsford's single with one out in the 10th scored the winning run and ignited a six-run burst highlighted by Bobby Grich's three-run homer, as California routed Seattle, 10-4. This was California's eighth victory in nine games.

Indians 14, Rangers 3

In Cleveland, Alan Bannister got four hits and scored three runs to pace a 19-hit attack as Cleveland pounded Texas, 14-3.

White Sox 4, Yankees 1

In New York, Richard Dotson scattered seven hits and Chet Lemon reached bases four straight times. Chicago won, 4-1, as Dotson (9-7) struck out four and walked one in his fifth complete game of the season. New York's Oscar Gamble hit his seventh homer of the season. Ron Guidry (12-8) took the loss despite giving up only five hits.

A's 6, Twins 2

In Bloomington, Minn., Wayne Gross capped a four-run sixth inning with a tie-breaking three-run homer to carry Oakland to a 6-2 victory over Minnesota.

Brewers 5, Blue Jays 4

In Milwaukee, Ben Oglivie singled in Paul Molitor with the bases loaded and two out in the bottom of the ninth inning to cap a three-run rally and carry Milwaukee to a 5-4 victory over Toronto.

Giants 6, Astros 5

In San Francisco, Rennie Stennett's tie-breaking single in the 12th gave the Giants a 6-5 victory over Houston and a three-game sweep of their series. Rookie Mike Rowland got a victory as his first major league decision.

Cardinals 7, Expos 5

In St. Louis, Ken Oberkfell drove in three runs — two with a seventh-inning double that broke a 4-4 tie — and St. Louis beat Montreal, 7-5. The loss, coupled with New York's 5-3 victory in Pittsburgh, kept Montreal and Pittsburgh tied for first in the National League East.

Yankees Acquire Perry, 41, To Pitch in Pennant Stretch

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 — The New York Yankees, who have an old habit of picking up veterans for the stretch, last night acquired Gaylord Perry from the Texas Rangers in exchange for minor league pitcher Ken Clay and a player to be named later.

Gaylord Perry

AP

Perry, who will be 42 on Sept. 15, has won more games — 285 — than any other pitcher active in the majors and is tied for 16th place on the all-time list. He has a 6-9 record with the Rangers this season, with a 3.43 earned run average. He is the only pitcher in baseball history to win the Cy Young award in both leagues.

Having Perry as another right-handed starter will allow the Yankees to return an experienced left-hander (Rudy May) to the bullpen. Perry "will definitely help us during the pennant stretch drive," said general manager Gene Michael. "He has been around and has the kind of mental toughness that will stand up to the pressures of a pennant race."

"Perry can still strike people out," said Yankee manager Dick Howser. He'll get his first chance Saturday, pitching the third game in the Yankees' crucial five-game series with Baltimore. New York has a 3½-game lead in the American League East entering the series, which starts tonight.

Perry, an 18-year veteran, had mixed emotions about the trade. He is glad to back in a pennant race, he said, but disappointed that Texas didn't think he could help the club. "I guess the people in the front office in Texas didn't see all my games."

Pacific-10 Sanctions Leave Academia Compunctious

By Bart Barnes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (WP) — Representatives of the West Coast colleges declared ineligible for Rose Bowl competition by vote of the Pacific-10 Conference Monday said yesterday they hope the action will help restore academic integrity and credibility to their programs.

"I hope the severity of these penalties would give anybody great pause before considering anything fraudulent in the future," said Robert MacVicar, president of Oregon State University. "We want the penalties to have a corrective effect."

Capping an investigation that began last October, the presidents and chancellors of the conference cited five schools for a variety of irregularities, including unearned credits awarded to athletes, falsified transcripts and unwarranted intrusions by the athletic departments into the academic process.

5 Universities

The schools — Oregon State, Oregon, Southern California, UCLA and Arizona State — were declared ineligible for the conference championship this year and for any postseason games, including the Rose Bowl.

Sanctions on such a scale are probably unprecedented in college athletics. Previous instances of disciplinary actions taken simultaneously against so many schools in a single conference could not be recalled.

"While the likelihood of Oregon State's going to the Rose Bowl was essentially zero, I nonetheless regard this as a severe penalty," said MacVicar. "We have been publicly reprimanded." He added that he hoped the conference actions would be a first step in leading to such reforms as stricter admissions standards and the barring of freshmen from participation in varsity football and basketball.

"It seems to me that even one fraudulent action is sufficient to bring about a very drastic response," said MacVicar. "I believe the conference acted very wisely."

At Southern California, the conference champion last year and until Monday considered a strong contender for the 1981 Rose Bowl, assistant athletic director Ray George said, "It just looks like we'll have to wait until next year ... It's tough not having that goal. It's especially disappointing to the coaches, but we've got to live by the rules so we'll have to do the best we can. We're just hoping it ends here.

"You know, this is something like driving a car. All of us occasionally break the rules, and some of the time we don't even mean to. Most of the time we don't get caught, but we try our darnedest not to break any rules."

Robert Fischer, director of athletics at UCLA, said the sanctions could have serious financial implications for the university's sports program. "Probably, our appearances on television will be decreased, and it could affect attendance at some of our games," he said.

"We regret very much the embarrassment caused the university as well as the Pacific-10 Conference," he added. "This was due to negligence on our part, but we've taken steps to see that this will never happen again. We now have an athletic academic counselor who does not report to the athletic department."

At Arizona State, where the scandals first surfaced with the discovery that football players had received credit for courses they did not attend, President John Schwada said the conference action "was necessary."

Curtis Simic, vice president of Oregon, said, "It was the best thing for the conference to make a clean sweep. I don't recall of any conference looking as hard and close at its own practices as we have since this thing broke. We feel we were fairly treated at the University of Oregon."

A Coach Urges Tougher Penalties

From Agency Dispatches

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug. 14 — Syracuse coach Frank Maloney said yesterday that football coaches and other officials at Pacific-10 Conference schools should have been fired for violating player eligibility rules, and the players involved should have been made ineligible for life for collegiate competition.

"When you're talking about severe violations such as using ineligible players and giving them illegal aid, there have to be more stringent penalties imposed than a one-year probation for the school," Maloney said. "The Pac-10 didn't even take away the TV money from those schools."

Maloney, long an advocate of strict enforcement of collegiate rules, remarked that although he was not usually a strong fan of the media, "I have to give the press credit for doing a good job of exposing the irregularities."

Calling for a national "summit conference" of the presidents of major schools to redefine the direction of college football, he said that if presidents "reaffirm the amateurism of the game, then they should restructure the sanctions for recruiting irregularities, falsification of transcripts and illegal aid — or they can go the other way and give in to the professionalism that seems to be taking over."

The Big Fight Knocks Montreal for Big Loss

MONTREAL, Aug. 14 (UPI) — The Olympic Installations Board lost $900,000 from staging the Sugar Ray Leonard-Roberto Duran fight, so it is rethinking the future of world-class events in Montreal.

The government-subsidized board released preliminary figures yesterday showing that it spent about $6 million on the June 20 bout, after budgeting for expenses of $5.1 million. Said OIB official Monique Houde, "We'll be reviewing the whole thing this week and next to figure out whether we really should continue to stage these types of events."

Ex-Player Says Star Attended No Classes

From Agency Dispatches

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 — A former football player at the University of California in Berkeley, Howard Strickland, said yesterday in The Chicago Tribune that star teammate Chuck Muncie, now a running back with the New Orleans Saints, "never went to class."

Muncie "had a pact with the Cal coaches. He'd come to Berkeley only if he didn't have to go to class," Strickland claimed. "He was supposed to be my roommate, but I never saw him all week except when we got taped up for practice."

In New Orleans, Muncie dismissed Strickland's story as "not true at all." He did attend classes, he said, and was even "on the dean's list the first two years." But he said that "there were a lot of distraught things going on at the school."

4-Year-Old

Strickland, who went from Berkeley to play five years in the Canadian Football League, said he and Muncie were enrolled by the football staff in extension courses at nearby Santa Clara University. He admitted that he never attended the courses, and he said that neither did Muncie.

The Tribune reported that columnist David Condon had enrolled his 4-year-old granddaughter in an extension course on "The Theory and Analysis of Coaching Basketball," and that the child was recorded as receiving two college credits.

National League Narrowly Rejects Rule Alignment

DETROIT, Aug. 14 (AP) — The designated hitter rule appears likely to be adopted by the National League within a year or two, but for the time being the senior circuit will continue to let the pitcher fend for himself at the plate rather than allow another player to bat for him, as the American League has done since 1973.

National League owners voted down the DH rule at the end of their summer meetings yesterday.

But the consensus was that it's definitely coming. Whereas the last vote had been 10-2 against, yesterday's was 5-4, with three clubs abstaining. "I'm going to keep putting it on the agenda every six months until they pass it," said John Claiborne, general manager of the St. Louis Cardinals.

Atlanta, New York, St. Louis and San Diego voted in favor, while Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Montreal and Cincinnati voted against. Pittsburgh, Houston and Philadelphia abstained.

In other business, Lee MacPhail, president of the American League, said the majority of owners in his league clearly favored a major reordering of the play-offs, with three division winners plus a wild-card entrant meeting before the league championship.

"I don't envision anything before 1982 on three-divisional play," MacPhail said. "We don't want to do it until both leagues are ready." The aim, he went on, would be to continue playing the World Series in late October, perhaps cutting the regular season schedule to 156 or 158 games from the present 162.

On team finances, Baseball Commisssioner Bowie Kuhn said only 11 of the 26 major league clubs were profitable in 1979 — up slightly from eight in 1978.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	64	50	.561	—
Montreal	64	50	.561	—
Philadelphia	57	53	.518	5
New York	56	57	.496	7½
St. Louis	50	61	.450	12½
Chicago	46	66	.411	17
West				
Cincinnati	62	53	.539	—
Los Angeles	61	53	.535	½
Houston	60	53	.531	1
San Francisco	56	58	.491	5½
Atlanta	53	60	.469	8
San Diego	50	65	.435	12

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	69	43	.616	—
Baltimore	65	46	.586	3½
Detroit	59	50	.541	8½
Milwaukee	60	54	.526	10
Cleveland	57	52	.523	10½
Boston	58	54	.518	11
Toronto	48	64	.429	21
West				
Kansas City	72	42	.632	—
Oakland	59	56	.513	13½
Texas	53	58	.477	17½
Minnesota	49	64	.434	22½
Chicago	48	64	.429	23
California	46	65	.414	24½
Seattle	41	72	.363	30½

Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia 000 000 001—1 6 1
Chicago 000 000 011—2 8 1
Ruthven, Reed (9) and Boone; Reuschel, Caudill (8), Tidrow (9) and Blockwell. W—Tidrow, 5-3. L—Ruthven, 10-8. HR—Philadelphia, Schmidt (30).

Houston 102 000 000 020—5 15 0
San Francisco 110 000 010 021—6 12 0
Ruhle, LaCorte (8), Sambito (10), D.Smith (11) and Pujols, Ashby (8); Knepper, Minton (8), Laville (9), Griffin (10), Rowland (12) and Sadek. W—Rowland, 1-0. L—D.Smith, 2-5.

New York 300 002 000—5 4 1
Pittsburgh 300 000 000—3 12 1
Falcone, Housman (5), Reardon (8) and Trevino; Candelario, Roma (7), Tekulve (9) and Nicosia, Ott (7). W—Housman, 5-3. L—Candelario, 8-12. HR—Pittsburgh, Madlock (6).

Montreal 000 010 301—5 10 3
St. Louis 003 001 30x—7 7 0
Lea, D'Acquisto (3), Dues (6), Sosa (7) and Carter; B.Forsch, Littlefield (9), Kaat (9) and Simmons. W—B.Forsch, 8-7. L—Dues, 8-1. HR—Montreal, Valentine (13).

Cincinnati 000 200 020—4 12 1
San Diego 000 003 000—3 3 0
LaCoss, Soto (7) and Nolan; Shirley, Lucas (8), Fingers (9) and Tenace. W—Soto, 6-5. L—Shirley, 9-8. HRs—Cincinnati, Knight (11). San Diego, Mumphrey (2).

Atlanta 020 000 000—2 8 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000—0 5 1
Boggs and Benedict; Hooton, Beckwith (7), Castillo (9) and Ferguson. W—Boggs, 6-8. L—Hooton, 10-5. HR—Atlanta, Hubbard (8).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas 000 000 201— 3 6 1
Cleveland 311 250 02x—14 19 0
Medich, Hough (3), Raisich (5), Lyle (7) and Sundberg, D.Roberts (6), Ellis (7). Garland, Stanton (7) and Hassey, Diaz (6). W—Garland, 6-4. L—Medich, 9-7. HR—Texas, B.Bell (13).

Chicago 101 020 000—4 5 0
New York 000 001 000—1 7 2
Dotson and Borgmann; Guidry, R.Davis (9) and Oates. W—Dotson, 9-7. L—Guidry, 12-8. HR—New York, Gamble (7).

Baltimore 001 000 000—1 6 1
Kansas City 400 001 10x—6 9 0
Palmer, Ford (8) and Graham; Gale and Porter. W—Gale, 11-7. L—Palmer, 12-9. HR—Kansas City, Aikens (13).

Boston 010 000 000—1 11 2
Detroit 000 002 00x—2 4 2
Tudor, Drago (7) and Fisk; Petry, P.Underwood (8), Lopez (8) and Parrish. W—Petry, 8-6. L—Tudor, 3-2.

Oakland 000 004 002—6 8 1
Minnesota 010 000 100—2 9 2
Keough and Eslan; Arroyo, Verhoeven (6), Kinnunen (9) and Wynegar. W—Keough, 13-11. L—Arroyo, 2-5. HRs—Oakland, Gross (12). Minnesota, Mackanin (2).

Toronto 200 010 100—4 10 2
Milwaukee 101 000 003—5 9 0
Todd, Garvin (9), J.McLaughlin (9), Willis (9) and B.Davis; Travers and C.Moore. W—Travers, 11-5. L—J.McLaughlin, 4-7. HR—Milwaukee, Bando (4).

California 000 002 200 6—10 11 0
Seattle 002 100 010 0— 4 9 0
LaRoche, Clear (8), Hassler (8) and Whitmer. Cliburn (10); Beattie, Rawley (7), Heaverlo (10) and Hill; L.Cox (9). W—Hassler, 4-0. L—Rawley, 4-6. HRs— California, Lansford (13), Rudi (16), Grich (13). Seattle, L.Roberts (18).

CFL Standings

East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Hamilton	3	2	0	6	104	78
Ottawa	3	3	0	6	109	125
Toronto	3	3	0	6	91	99
Montreal	2	3	0	4	71	88
West						
Edmonton	5	0	0	10	143	69
B.C. Lions	3	2	0	6	124	110
Calgary	3	3	0	6	144	131
Winnipeg	1	4	0	2	88	130
Saskatchewan	1	4	0	2	93	126

Wednesday's Games
Hamilton 18, Toronto 16
Edmonton 30, Winnipeg 17

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
August 14, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper, wire bars:				
Spot	928.50	930.00	914.00	915.00
3 months	938.50	939.00	932.00	932.50
Cathodes: spot	889.00	890.00	884.00	885.00
3 months	912.00	914.00	906.50	908.00
Tin: spot	7,170.00	7,180.00	7,210.00	7,220.00
3 months	7,175.00	7,185.00	7,185.00	7,185.00
Lead: spot	372.00	374.00	373.50	375.00
3 months	385.00	386.00	384.00	388.00
Zinc: spot	329.50	331.50	333.00	333.00
3 months	342.00	343.00	335.00	335.50
Silver: spot	472.50	473.50	465.20	465.50
3 months	699.50	700.00	689.00	690.00
Aluminium: spot	767.00	769.00	761.00	762.00
3 months	746.00	747.00	743.00	744.00
Nickel: spot	2,815.00	2,820.00	2,800.00	2,805.00
3 months	2,835.00	2,840.00	2,820.00	2,825.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
August 14, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Oct	3,310	3,270	3,295 3,300	+5
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	—	Unch.
Dec	3,340	3,321	3,350 3,350	+10
Mar	3,460	3,399	3,435 3,445	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	3,330 3,390	+30
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	3,370 3,420	+30
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	3,210 3,270	+30
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	3,170 3,200	+30
236 lots.				
COCOA				
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	998 998	—45
Dec	1,000	980	— 998	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,000 —	—10
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,015 —	—10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,025 —	—15
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,035 —	—15
5 lots				

Tokyo Exchange

August 14, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	186	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	165
Asahi Glass	445	Mitsubi Chem.	239
Canon	662	Mitsubi Corp.	682
Dai Nip. Print	523	Mitsubi Elec	205
Fuji Bank	420	Mitsui Co.	402
Fuji Photo	654	Mitsubishi	415
Hitachi	289	Nippon Elec.	438
Honda Motor	588	Nippon Steel	127
C. Itoh	418	Sharp	800
I.H.I.	157	Sony Corp	2,510
Japan Air L.	2,240	Sumitomo Bank	418
Kansai El. Pwr.	886	Sumitomo Chem.	134
Kao Soap	420	Sumitomo Metal	151
Kawasaki Steel	136	Taisho Marine	286
Kirin Brewery	418	Takeda	393
Komatsu	378	Tdk	1,530
Kubota	374	Tokyo Marine	649
Matsu El. Ind.	732	Toray	228
Matsu E. Wks	585	Toyota	770

New Index : 474.38 ; Previous : 474.51
Nikkei-DJ Index : 6,834.80 ; Previous : 6,834.22

Cash Prices

August 14, 1980

Commodity and unit	Thu	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.55	1.98
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	0.67	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Phil.), ton	348.00	347.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 Hvy Phil.	87-88	98-99
Lead Spot, lb	0.40	0.38
Copper elect., lb	102½	88½
Tin (Straits), lb	8.4415	7.3472
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.35½	0.37
Silver N.Y., oz	15.67	9.091
Gold N.Y., oz	426.75	298.10

New York prices.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
August 14, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Aug	340.00	335.00	338.00 333.00	332.00 333.00
Oct	347.00	335.00	343.00 342.50	358.50 358.75
495 lots of 50 tons.				
COCOA				
Sep	984.00	972.00	978.00 976.00	1,002 1,003
Dec	1,022	1,010	1,017 1,016	1,038 1,039
Mar	1,063	1,056	1,060 1,059	1,078 1,079
May	1,084	1,076	1,081 1,079	1,099 1,101
Jly	1,103	1,100	1,100 1,096	1,119 1,122
Sep	1,122	1,110	1,122 1,110	1,135 1,140
Dec	1,147	1,145	1,147 1,132	1,155 1,165
2,114 lots of 10 tons.				
COFFEE				
Sep	1,240	1,220	1,224 1,225	1,223 1,225
Nov	1,289	1,265	1,276 1,275	1,270 1,271
Jan	1,329	1,302	1,304 1,305	1,308 1,310
Mar	1,310	1,292	1,295 1,292	1,295 1,300
May	1,315	1,300	1,300 1,296	1,302 1,300
Jly	1,305	1,285	1,290 1,299	1,309 1,311
Sep	1,310	1,310	1,315 1,309	1,320 1,321
3,509 lots of 5 tons.				

Commodity Indexes

August 14, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,247.50 †	1,244.00 †
Reuters	1,728.90	1,722.60
Dow Jones Spot	438.88	452.54
D.J. Futures	461.76	461.10

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; †—final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

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Thursday's New Highs and Lows

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Amf Inc, Amint, Bkm Mills, Mrtnd, Am Hosptl, Amsted, Aphione Ind, ApplaCo s, Arkla Inc, Ashld Oil, AshlOilpfU, BarberOil, BarryCR, BaldwnCo s, BlstLabs, Bunk Ramo, BushRm pf, BurlNth s, BurlNor 2.85pf, Butler Bros, CbinCo s, CamPEnrg, CentrlData, Coachm cvpf, Coreind s, Cowles Com, CrwZeleb pf, Dahanct s, DanLuf Jan, DynaCs Am, Elect Assoc, Ely, Emsark, FHew Pap, FstVaFlnc s, Fstrind, FstrInd wi, FstAm Inv, GenCorp, GiffrdHill, Gatwat s, GtWn pfC, GtWn pfD, GoltRub n, Grmm Pap, HahVolt, HughesTool, Interco pf, Jewelcor, Johnson EF, Jorgensn, KaisrAl 5fst, KaisrAl 5fst, KaisrAl 44pf, KaysrInt s, Kidde Ltdwr, LoweCos n, MSLInd n, MarkCtrl, MarkCf 2.20pf, Masbnkn, Rl, MerrillLyn, MesaPet s, MorKnud s, MurphyOil s, NL Ind, NMasnCre, Nat Tea, NewmkRes, Oneida s, OutletCo, OverShip s, PorterOrtl, ParkerPen, Peabdy Int, Petrolane s, Phila Sub, PhillipMorr, Phillips Ind, Piedmt NGs, Pleasey Ltd, Pneume Co, RCA, RCA cvdpf, RCA 2.12cvpf, RaymndInt, RaisinBotan s, RdeBarley pf, Rexnrd n s, RaynldInd s, RolmCo wi, RorerGp, Sabine s

NEW LOWS—3

CivE 8.40pfB, KeystPds n

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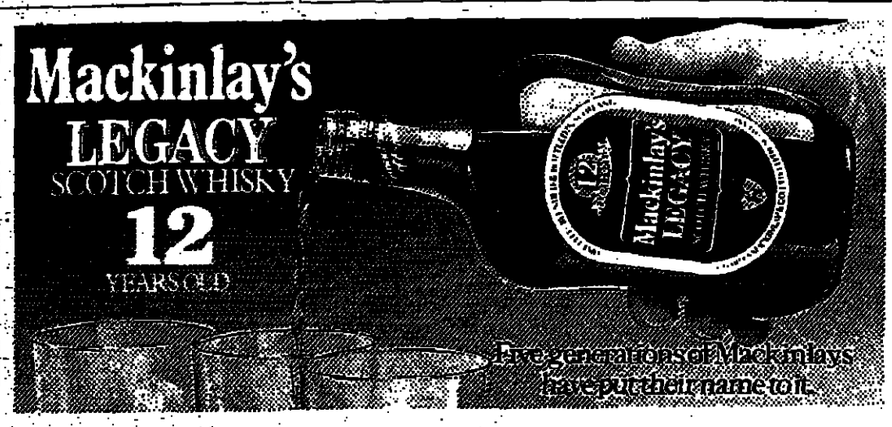

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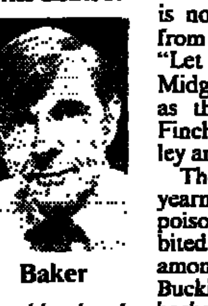
Observer

Pass the Mosquitoes

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK (NYT) — What manner of creature is this all covered with pink welts?

What! You cannot identify it? Look again. Yes, yes, you are warm, very warm. It does appear to be a giant mosquito bite. Actually, it is a composition made up of many, many little mosquito bites distributed skilfully on a human torso. Note the beautifully stitched circle of small welts twined around the ankles and the charmingly curved spray of inflamed welts there just behind the right shoulder where the torso's desperately flailing scratching hand cannot reach them. Note the dozen pink welts laced like a bracelet around the wrist to which the scratching hand is attached.



Baker

* * *

You may ask: Where does one go to be transformed into a giant mosquito bite? This torso, thus transformed, went to Buckley's annual backyard barbecue. Whether the condition can be achieved anywhere else outside the Everglades I cannot say, but at Buckley's annual backyard barbecue it is a cinch.

The torso is the fleshly property of a male American named Dudley. He goes every year to Buckley's backyard barbecue, along with Berkeley, Coakley, Midgely, Sibley and Hadley, accompanied by their wives, nee Woodley, Finchley, Benchley, Hundley, Twilley and Quigley.

Let us tell the truth about Dudley. In recent years he has lost his zest for being transformed into a giant mosquito bite. This year, in fact, he told his wife, nee Webley, that he didn't think he would accept the invitation. He said he had begun to doubt that being middle class was as satisfying as Karl Marx thought it was.

Word that Dudley might not attend cast Buckley into profound depression. It depressed Buckley's mosquitoes even more severely. Buckley's barbecue had become the home office of mosquitoes, and Buckley was fearful that if guests stopped coming to the annual backyard barbecue the mosquitoes would become unhappy and move their headquarters elsewhere, the way whole companies move out of Manhattan.

* * *

When Buckley told Dudley the mosquitoes would be disappointed if he failed to show up, Dudley, who is not very original, stole an idea from Marie Antoinette and said, "Let them eat Berkeley, Coakley, Midgely, Sibley and Hadley as well as the former maidens Woodley, Finchley, Benchley, Hundley, Twilley and Quigley."

The fact is that Dudley secretly yearned for the bad old days before poisonous insect sprays were prohibited and he could stand happily among the prostrate remains of Buckley's mosquitoes and eat his barbecue in triumph, a symbol of man's superiority to tiny little nuisances.

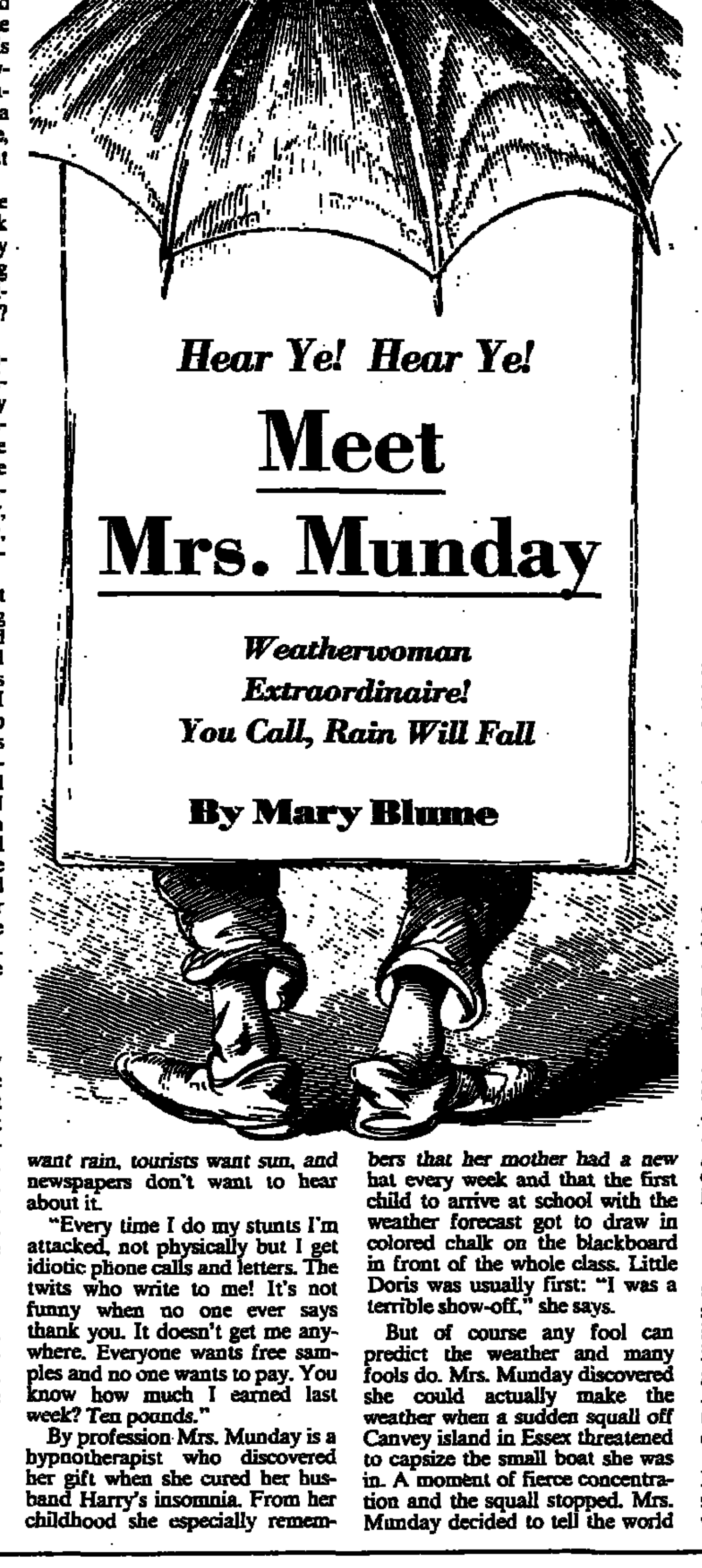
He confessed as much one night to Mrs. Dudley, nee Bartleby. She accused him of being an enemy of the ecology. Was he such an imbecile that he did not know that sprays which killed Buckley's mosquitoes would be eaten by cattle which would be eaten by him, Dudley, at next year's backyard barbecue, with results too dreadful to describe?

Was he totally unaware that a sound ecology required a balance of natural forces and that removing Buckley's mosquitoes from the scales would upset the balance and change the entire structure of life on earth?

* * *

Dudley was shamed into doing his duty to the ecology. Thus, when Buckley drew up his annual menu the mosquitoes cheered when they saw that it would offer the usual Dudley course. Many, of course, paid the last true measure of devotion to the ecology, for though deadly sprays were forbidden there was no regulation forbidding Dudley to use his swatting hand.

At one point, in fact, he swatted himself on the forehead so vigorously that he was dazed for several minutes, during which mosquitoes turned from the combative Berkeley, Coakley, Midgely, Sibley, Hadley and Buckley and settled on his inert torso in a mass demonstration of affection for his contributions to the ecological balance.



LONDON (IHT) — In England everyone talks about the weather probably because there is so much more of it here than anywhere else. But Mrs. Doris Munday, a small housewife with a determined chin and a soft voice, is different: she doesn't talk about the weather, she makes it.

Remember that incredible snowstorm during August Bank Holiday in 1965? Mrs. Munday caused it. Who ended long droughts in Australia, South Africa and, more recently, in China? Mrs. Munday again.

Just the other day, while watching the progress of Hurricane Allen on television, Mrs. Munday began to worry about some relatives in Florida and directed the storm to turn left to Texas where she has no family. And the disgustingly soggy month of July, 1980: that, too, was Mrs. Munday, who was cross with the Daily Express.

"Oh, oh, I'll tell you about that," she says. "We'd had a long dry spell and several people said why not make it rain. I said all right. I wrote the Daily Express and said I'll end this drought but I want a straight write-up, no tongue in cheek to it. There was no confirmation. That was on Friday. Saturday at 6 a.m. it started to drizzle, which was a start. I rang the paper and tried again and they said they hadn't received my letter. Then we started to have real rain and it rained and rained and never stopped. It lasted for weeks. I rang the editor and he said my letter had arrived too late. He said do write when you're going to do something else."

No More

Mrs. Munday doesn't plan any more of her weather stunts as she calls them. "Each time I do it someone tells me off and I don't get a single write-up," she reasonably explained. She had in fact planned for a rainfall on Aug. 12 so Australian cricketers would have to play on an unaccustomed soggy pitch, but oddly enough the day was quite fine. Not so odd, Mrs. Munday said.

"A lot of people are on holiday and they'd asked me to make it nice for them. You can't do several things at once. Anyway, it did rain during the night before the cricket started. I can't time everything, you know."

The problem is that no matter what Mrs. Munday does, people make heavy weather of it: "No one's ever satisfied." Farmers want rain, tourists want sun, and newspapers don't want to hear about it.

"Every time I do my stunts I'm attacked, not physically but I get idiotic phone calls and letters. The twits who write to me! It's not funny when no one ever says thank you. It doesn't get me anywhere. Everyone wants free samples and no one wants to pay. You know how much I earned last week? Ten pounds."

By profession Mrs. Munday is a hypnotherapist who discovered her gift when she cured her husband Harry's insomnia. From her childhood she especially remembers that her mother had a new hat every week and that the first child to arrive at school with the weather forecast got to draw in colored chalk on the blackboard in front of the whole class. Little Doris was usually first: "I was a terrible show-off," she says.

But of course any fool can predict the weather and many fools do. Mrs. Munday discovered she could actually make the weather when a sudden squall off Canvey island in Essex threatened to capsize the small boat she was in. A moment of fierce concentration and the squall stopped. Mrs. Munday decided to tell the world of her gift and by the mid-1960s was a well-known personality.

"I never say after a thing's happened that I did it. I always say in advance what I'll do.

"David Frost rang me and said you can't do it, only God can do it. I was rude. I'm not usually rude. I said if you have a direct line to God what about the cricket season and the people dying in droughts? He hung up."

When New York's reservoirs sank to 40 percent of capacity, it was Mrs. Munday who promised rain within 48 hours and got it even sooner. Once when she was peeved with then-Prime Minister Harold Wilson, she made it rain every day for a week when he went out. One year she delayed the annual seal hunt in Canada with rain, first calling the celebrated animal-lover Lady Dowding to make sure the rain wouldn't hurt the baby seals. Although no ardent royalist, she guaranteed sunshine for Queen Elizabeth II's Jubilee.

"And the Queen Mother — I haven't much time for her, she looks like a Christmas tree — but it didn't rain on her 80th birthday."

The problem is when Mrs. Munday has done one of her weather stunts people say oh it would have happened anyway. "And any time it rains they say it's my fault." You can't win. So Mrs. Munday has just about thrown in the sponge and says she doesn't plan any more stunts unless its for a very good reason — "not something frivolous, but if there's a fire and animals are in danger I'll do it." Probably, too, she'll continue to needle the Australians as with this week's attempted rainfall on the cricket pitch: she cannot forgive them for saying, after she had ended a long and terrible drought in central Australia, that it was the aborigines who did it. "Surely they could have sent me a fiver at least."

Very Depleting

It is very depleting to do the stunts. "Every time I do one something happens. My car gets hit or I break a tooth or my washing is stolen off the line." So it's goodbye to weather fair or foul. Anyway, Mrs. Munday thinks that as a subject it's pretty much of a washout.

"I don't care about the weather, I don't think people should care," she says. "After all, there was weather before I was born."

PEOPLE: Playboy, Pressed by SEC, Puts Its Perks in Order

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has charged Playboy Enterprises Inc. with failing to report more than $2 million in benefits given to founder Hugh Hefner, his daughter Christie, and other officers of the Playboy empire. The SEC said the benefits included, among other things, low rental rates on Playboy mansions in Chicago and Los Angeles and free use of an English country estate and a DC-9 airliner. The SEC said it has accepted an offer of settlement from Playboy Enterprises under which the Chicago-based company will undergo an internal shake-up and will start keeping an accurate account of benefits it gives Playboy officers. As a result of an investigation by Playboy's audit committee, Hefner, daughter Christie Hefner, and three other executives have already paid Playboy Enterprises a total of $828,421 plus £39,475 to compensate for eight years of unauthorized benefits they received. Hefner paid his company $796,413. Playboy was required to begin reporting the benefits in 1971, when it became a publicly owned company, so that stockholders and the investing public would have a true financial picture of its operations. The SEC charged Playboy with failing to report properly all or part of more than $2 million in authorized and unauthorized benefits that flowed to Hefner and the other executives between 1971 and 1979. The SEC said that, until 1975, Hefner was paying only $7,800 a year to rent a 54-room mansion in Chicago and a 30-room, 5.2-acre estate in Los Angeles, which were costing Playboy nearly $3 million a year to maintain. Four years ago, Hefner started paying $35,000 a year in rent. According to the SEC, other benefits given to Hefner included meals, a staff of butlers, overnight accommodations for 6,020 guests, limousine service, expensive videotape equipment, lodging at Playboy's hotels and use of the company's "Big Bunny" DC-9 before it was sold four years ago.

* * *

Mel Brooks is in London, filming his latest venture into madness, "Mel Brooks' History of the World: Part One."

* * *

Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, has donated his 176-year-old cello to the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, to raise money for an extension. The cello, originally presented to King George IV and handed down to Charles, has been sold for £15,000 to a charitable trust and will be loaned to the opera house for use by a talented young musician. A Buckingham Palace spokeswoman said the prince played the cello at school but didn't have "much time" to practice these days. Charles' musical tastes also run to soul music — one of his favorite groups is the Three Degrees from the United States. The prince is official patron of the Royal Opera, where he particularly likes to hear Verdi. On Oct. 1, Charles and his aunt, **Princess Margaret**, who is president of the Royal Ballet, will be special guests at a gala auction and entertainment when such items as Nijinsky's costume for "Petrushka" will be sold off. The appeal has already raised nearly £7.5 million.

* * *

After starring in the 1950s in such television sitcoms as "My Little Margie" and "Oh! Suzanna!" it was a downhill road for **Gale Storm**, but she's whipped the ogre of alcoholism now and is making the rounds telling people how sweet it is. Says she, on the new U.S. TV series "Hour Magazine," "I had no excuse for my heavy drinking — no family or career or personal problems — and I didn't even realize I was an alcholic. My family knew it first, I guess, and I was certainly the last to admit it." And how does the future look now? Says Gale, "Oh boy, it's great."

* * *

Ancient Greeks, who took their gaggle of gods seriously, would have been appalled to find the mighty Olympians reduced to plastic images in a toy store, but that's just what's happening. It seems MGM is about to come out with a Homeric version of "Star Wars." It's called "Clash of the Titans," and it will costar **Laurence Olivier**, **Maggie Smith**, **Claire Bloom**, **Ursula Andress**, **Burgess Meredith**, **Harry Hamlin** and **Judi Bowker**. But it's the roles they'll play that interest **Ray Wagner**. He's president of Mattel Toys, and he's signed a deal in Hollywood with MGM chief **David Begelman** to spring a whole new line of toys in conjunction with the flick. Watch out Darth Vader. Heeeere's Zeus!

* * *

Quote: **Flip Wilson**, saying **Ronald Reagan** should have chosen **Alf Landon** as his running mate in his bid for the White House: "That way he would look almost too young to be president."

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